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THE ECONOMIC
OUTLOOK:
GLIMMERS OF HOPE



Best In The World

—
The Lives And
Times Of Canada's
Supermodels

Mega-star
Linda Evangelista





Ultimately, there's Black.

Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE DECEMBER 5, 1991 VOL. 36 NO. 49

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COVER

BEST IN THE WORLD



Canadian Linda Evangelista has scored to a level in the fashion world previously attained only by such legendary women as Twiggy and Joan Shrimpton. Legions of women mimic her style, and top designers bank on her appeal to sell their merchandise. In an exclusive interview, Evangelista describes her remarkable journey to the pinnacle of the international fashion industry. — 36

BUSINESS

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Canadian economists are nervous about the economy—and the latest volley of economic statistics will likely do little to improve their gloomy mood. Most economists, however, are relying on the combination of low inflation and declining interest rates to fuel a gradual recovery through 1992. — 38



FILMS

HOME FOR CHRISTMAS



Nostalgia for the nuclear family is all over the big screen for the holiday season—even in the black-and-white *The Addams Family*. In the cold, recessionary *Nineties*, Hollywood has turned the family inward into an oasis of lost innocence in a world racked by separation and uncertainty. — 54

LETTERS

THE SAME DIFFERENCE

Much has been made of Quebec's supposed rush towards independence, including your Nov. 25 cover package. "What if Quebec secedes?" What many people ignore, however, is how Paris Québécois leader Jacques Parizeau has been defying independence. Some examples: Quebec would retain Canadian criminal law for at least a year, as well as Canadian currency indefinitely; it would model itself on Canadian multiculturalism; Quebecers would be allowed to retain their Canadian citizenship; Quebec would press for full economic union with Canada and attempt to channel the interprovincial trade barriers now in place; and Quebec would annex part of the British Commonwealth, long seen by nationalists as a sign of English domination. To make independence more palatable, the rule has made it appear similar to the divided status quo.

Richard V. Palagoukas,
Perry-Clare, Que.

Your excellent article "A turbulent past haunts Quebec" brought into question the potential land-claim in the event that Quebec decides to secede from Canada. If certain Canadians believe that Canada could break away pieces of Quebec, then I suppose that the international courts could give Quebec back some of its original land, which included parts of Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New York and Vermont.

Gabriel Laylova,
Montreal

It is good that Brian Mulroney told off Jacques Parizeau and company, pointing out that if they wanted to secede from Canada, they will have to give up Canadian passports and currency. He is perfectly correct in saying that Canada is not a culture where separatists can pick and choose whatever suits them. Now, will the Prime Minister also have the courage to stand up to Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa and his fanaticalists and tell them equally unequivocally that they cannot expect the federal government to spend millions of dollars on bilingualism in English-speaking Canada while English is being suppressed in Quebec?

J.J. Kasanada,
Kipton, Ont.

RIGHTFUL REDRESS

I applaud Mulroney's for its Nov. 18 special report on modern Japan, specifically "Legacy of shame." It is about time that this country saw exactly what happened to the many Japanese-Canadians who were wrongfully persecuted during the Second World War. It is good that this action will read about any atrocities and the grief they encountered for being born



Persecution making repatriation palatable

Japanese. As a direct descendant of one of the men mentioned in the article, I feel better knowing that these wrongs were redressed by the government. Hopefully, another group will suffer wrongful persecution in the future.

Todd L. Nish,
Regina

PASSAGES

DIED: Rock star Freddie Mercury, 45, who London house, of branched governments brought on by AIDS. Mercury, who had lived in isolation for the past 18 months, led the rock group Queen in 1971. It became one of Britain's most successful groups, selling more than 100 million records in 20 years. Although many fans expressed shock at Mercury's death, he was notoriously provocative. In a statement issued the day before his death, Mercury said: "The truth has now come for my friends and fans around the world to know the truth, and I hope that everyone will join with me, my children and all those worldwide in the fight against this terrible disease."



DIED: Polish-born actor Klaus Kinski, 66, at his Laguna, Calif., home. The eccentric, wild-looking Kinski acted in more than 300 movies, most of them Italian or German B-grade films with such titles as *Creature with the Blue Mind* and *The Dirty Two*. But he was best known for his portrayal of abused characters in Werner Herzog's 1979 vampire movie, *Nosferatu*, and in *Agguerré, the Wrath of God* (1972), about a power-hungry conquistador. The father of actress Nastassja Kinski once said: "If I hadn't been an actor, I would have been a murderer—or the victim of a murderer."

ARRIVED: To Australia opens star Denise Joan Sutherland, 65, one of Britain's greatest sopranos, the Order of Merit. Queen Elizabeth II will present the award to the diva when she visits Australia

in "The 27-0-0 Club," which describes the fall of Hong Kong, one is informed that "after the surrender, Japanese troops bayoneted many of the wounded in hospital, and raped and killed nurses." But "Legacy of shame," which describes a Canadian position that was possibly never shown about the potential for a Japanese invasion, suggests that the instrument of Japanese-Canadian was "perhaps the darkest chapter in the history of race relations in Canada." What grief?

Greg Moxley,
Victoria

DRAIDLY APATHY

As a person living with AIDS, I was shocked by Senatorial star Barry (Mug) Johnson's announcement that he is infected with the human immunodeficiency virus, which eventually causes AIDS, and that he has consented to be a spokesman for safe sex ("Tragic Mug," *Weekend*, Nov. 19). What will it take in Canada to elucidate this growing epidemic to the public? We need strong government action now to help provide the means to find new treatments. Unfortunately, it may take a prominent Canadian to announce that they are infected for this to occur.

David Price,
London, Ont.

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AT CARMEN
MARCH 5, 6 & 7

Neil Tennor
AT CARMEN
MARCH 5, 6 & 7



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LETTERS

SUPPORTING SELF-APPRAISAL

Charles Gendron's commentary on the men's movement was a cheap shot ("What is it that men really want?" *Column*, Nov. 10). Like him, I found Robert Bly's book *New John* imperishable. But I refuse to condemn an emerging philosophy just because it is tagged a movement. Gendron finds movements dangerous. They are—especially to our sense of complacency. The civil rights movement and the peace movement still polarize and prod us into relevant self-appraisals. If the men's movement can get half the human race to take a good look at itself, what is the problem?

Kenn Matthews,
Victoria

A 'MISLEADING' PORTRAIT

When Peter C. Newman says that he found Michael Mann's book *Mr. Sam: The Life and Times of Samuel Beckett* "disappointing," no one can argue with him—that is simply a report on Newman's own feelings ("Five characters who found their authors," *Business Week*, Nov. 10). But when he goes on to tell his readers that Mannus "doesn't even attempt to capture the best of [Beckett's] personality," Newman is doing wrong. The

book contains many, many pages dealing with Beckett's friendships and enemies, his almost unbearable bursts of rage, his sometimes tortured relationships with his siblings and children, his exiles, his infatuations, his chronic insecurity—all demonstrations of Beckett's personality. Mannus, in fact, makes an extremely meticulous attempt to capture Beckett on paper. How could Newman, if he read the book, make so radically misleading a statement about another author's work?

Robert Peckford,
Toronto

A BATTLE ROYAL

One wonders what complex of psychological wounds turned poor Alvin Fotheringham into such an inveterate snob, never looking down upon the people above him. Witness his latest tirade of virulent prejudice towards the Prince and Princess of Wales ("Going to the dogs with the royals," *Column*, Nov. 4). Perhaps it would be unfair to suggest that Fotheringham try, for a change, to defend people he

Donald Marlowe,
Halifax

When Charles de Gaulle stuck his nose into our affairs, Canada was up in arms. Now, on his recent visit to Ontario, we have a foreign royal, Charles, the Prince of Wales, doing the same

thing when he publicly endorsed a *wanted* Canada—and carry a winner was heard ("A royal Canadian sweep," *Column*, Nov. 11). Would it not be better to take the millions of dollars it cost to bring Charles and Diana here and help our poor and homeless? The sooner we get rid of all the royal-thus-and-royal-that-in-our-country, the sooner we will become truly Canadian.

John Penness,
Saskatoon

WRIGLEY'S STICKY DILEMMA

As a former Halifax resident, I was shocked to read about that city's public transit system's cancellation of Wrigley's gum ads ("A controversy over color," *Opening Notes*, Nov. 12). If the student who made the complaint about a black child being singled out in one ad had taken the time to review the other Wrigley ads, she would have realized that their purpose is to distinguish the gum, not a race. In another ad, one person is distinguished by wearing earrings of Wrigley's gum—she is a white female. I applaud Wrigley for making an effort to portray Canada's ethnic diversity in its advertising.

Gloria MacCallum,
Windsor, Ont.

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OPENING NOTES

Paul Quarrington wrestles with literacy, Robert Muir puts his trust in a senator, and Bob Rae gets advice

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS

Some of the ideals of Ontario's New Democrats are clearly under review. With the abandonment of public auto insurance in September, Premier Bob Rae gave up a cherished party goal. Now, Ontario's radical government is breaking another left-wing taboo by taking advice from a prominent advocate of free trade. In September, Industry, Trade and Technology Minister Edward Philip hired Robert Johnston, 55, as a special adviser to the government on trade policy. When he served as Canada's consul general in New York City between 1984 and 1988, Johnston was a high-profile promoter of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement—which has campaigned against. Johnston says that he is also philosophically in favor of a North American free trade deal—which Rae opposes. Johnston, who remains well connected to Ontario's members of the left, told *Maclean's* that he did not know why he was hired. But insiders say that Rae's office approved the appointment. Strange times make for strange bedfellows.



Rae: breaking another left-wing taboo

Cashing in on a sensational trial

Business is booming at home in Palm Beach, Fla., as William Kennedy Smith's sensational rape trial goes under way. One of the most popular watering holes in the pricey Au Bar, where last March Senator Edward Kennedy spent nearly \$700 drinking with his nephew Smith, his son Patrick and a young woman who accompanied them even to the Kennedy estate where she says that Smith raped her. Investments are available that list Au Bar, Au 21, Bradley's, Chuck & Harold's, Kennedy's 384 and Lila's Staff under the message, "The Kennedy's Enter Paradise." And some bars are offering such enticing drinks as Sea on the Kennedy Taste and the Mosaic à la Tron. Even Squidini, an ice-cream bar, is get-

ting in on the act with its current flavor of the month, Teddy's Best—an ice cream with Chino Regal.



Au Bar: ice cream with a special sauce

THE STAMP OF DISAPPROVAL

Revenge can be sweet—and snelly. Last month, The Great Fish Gallery, a company in North Vancouver, started a revenge-by-mail service that offers prospective clients to "choose your victim and strike back with us." For \$5, company officials will send an unmarked envelope of used Q-Tips. A package of cutting fish costs \$20. Indeed, revenge knows no bounds—or boundaries. Ten dollars will buy a cross-border shipment of sugar and baking soda that comes with the following note: "I sent you this coke to get it across the border safely."

Tyrannical tamperings

Last month, an acrimonious strike began at The Canada Bridge Reporter, the daily newspaper in Cambridge, Ont., 60 km southwest of Toronto. But it appears that labor relations began in *new* months before. In August, someone tampered with a small bar on the editorial page and altered publisher Jon Butler's title to "Publisher and General Tyrant." Butler acknowledged that he was furious with the change, which ran for 10 days before he discovered it. But the culprit was never caught. "Too many people had access to the computer system," Butler said. "It was impossible to discover who did it."

AN OUTSIDER'S CELEBRATION

Last week's Geste awards attracted the most complaints about irregularities and oversight. Most talked about was Graham Green's failure to receive even a nomination for his role as a modern-day Shogun in Richard Rogers's *Gleadow And Company*. But it was not the only surprise. Even *News* reporter, whose silent comedy *The Adaptor* has enjoyed critical acclaim in Canada and at film festivals abroad, received no Geste and only one nomination (for best director). Rather than attend the gala ceremonies at Toronto's Portage Theatre last week, Rogers boycotted the awards and held his own party at the nearby Silver Star Tavern. He invited members of the cast and crew of *The Adaptor* to watch the 2½-hour awards show on television. Said Rogers, who admits that he feels unfairly neglected: "I was pleased and quite hurt that we didn't receive more nominations." He added: "I decided to have a private celebration of the achievements of the people who made *The Adaptor*. And we had a lot of fun."



Rogers: 'a natural thing to do'

Scott on Geste



A SETBACK FOR GAY-BASHING

The no-holds-barred world of wrestling has suffered a setback in Vancouver. Last week, the city's athletic commission announced that professional wrestlers may no longer engage in homosexual bashing during bouts. The decision comes after human rights activist Kenneth Walker complained about a recent World Wrestling Federation tag-team match. During the event, a duo called the Beverly Brothers appeared in purple capes and embraced openly while their opponents, the Bushwacker Boys, lectured the audience to hurl obscenities at the spectacle. Commission chairman David Brown told *Maclean's*: "What we are saying is that we won't condone both violence and both hatred. There is no place for hatred in wrestling."

The ties that bind

New Scotia Tory Senator Robert Muir is recovering at the National Defence Medical Centre in Ottawa after a triple



Keon: nonpartisan surgeon

bypass operation. As it happens, the surgery was performed by another Tory associate—Wilbert Keon. But party loyalty played a minor role. Muir's assistant, James Briggs, told *Maclean's* that Muir did not care about his doctor's politics. Said Briggs: "He said he didn't care what side of the floor Keon came from as long as he did his job in the operating room."

Wrestling with the blues

Last month's controversial Tory ad Charles LaDuke Geste and that perhaps most ventrils were an offering of government relations in Canada on book publisher. Now, senator Paul Quarrington has launched a new "Literary House band" called The Mad Wrestlers, which will perform for the first time on Dec. 5 at a Toronto fund-raiser for the 10th anniversary group that champions writers' freedom of expression. The five-member group include literary icon Leonard Valley, mystery novelist George Wood and McMichael's Stewart in director Donald Sotnick. Self-declared: "Cook says and writing is more popular than reading. Well, we say 'Yes' to that." The Mad Wrestlers will perform what Quarrington elegantly calls "the only politically correct blues song in the world." He added: "Maybe we should name Chuck Cook to the band."

Quarrington: 'politically correct'

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AN AMERICAN VIEW



The dishonesty of a magical life

BY FRED BRUENING

Let's get real about Magic Johnson. Apparently a gracious and elegant man, the former Los Angeles Lakers basketball player nevertheless behaved with astounding disregard in the press conference following the AIDS virus, later certain death. All the talk on radio and TV call-in shows about Magic beating the odds is dangerous nonsense. Magic Johnson is going to die, and if the doctors don't fail his way, he could perish sooner than anyone wants to think.

Understand at this point is whether Johnson selected any of the women who he says eagerly served as sexual partners. So far, his wife, Cookie, is said to have tested negative - very good news. After revealing he was ill, Johnson said, he offered to leave the household, but Cookie dismissed the idea by slapping him "across the head." One might have understood if Cookie Johnson's poke was more than just playful. The couple had been married only six weeks and she was going to leave it to him.

Elsewhere, many a tense and angry word must have passed between Cookie and wife or sweetheart since Johnson's disclosure. For all rules of engagement demand that the male athlete be allowed maximum access to adoring women who find his league bodies - and bad-boys - enticing. Former basketball superstar Walter Chambers now in peddling a book in which he claims to have had sex with 38,000 or more, 20,000 - female admirers. It's a wonder the press can find strength remaining to look his weakness let alone intimidate the opponent. Something called that W.

When in long-term relationships with athletes may not be assessed by Chambers's screaming, nor are they apt to discuss the Johnson episode as just another overplayed celebrity story regime - perhaps such - with hero worship, astronomical salaries going on the chance they didn't know before, women now realized these guys could be corrupt.

Fred Bruening is a writer with *Newsday* in New York.

Magic Johnson must admit that his greatest mistake was in not paying attention—in believing that the rules did not apply to him

leave a lot more than luggage from those long road trips.

Altogether, the good old days seemed over. Byron Scott, a Lakers guard who knuckled around with Johnson when the team was traveling, said that his wife feared for her health and immediately demanded that Scott confine his banding to the court. "It was like, 'If you were, you'd better not anymore.'" Scott recalled, "I was like, 'Don't worry.' " Policy isn't the crux topic to address at the tables. Table conversations about sex and leprosy can burn and embarras. For athletes and everyone else in late-century America, however, no discussions are more important. Honestly is the only hope.

Moral renaissance? Forget it. Sexual practices change and then change again, and it is holy so was outraged and indignant about deteriorating values, James Brown, prefigure habits - the same tedious bit, bit, bit that saved evangelical preachers in good stead until Jon Baker and Jimmy Swaggart demonstrated just how few the faithful could be American like sex and in, quite seriously, we get drunk on it. We plastered it on billboards and magazine covers and newspaper ads, everywhere. That's how we do things - very

large. Then, all of a sudden, something happens and we wake up a bit. What happened this time was Magic Johnson.

Beyond concerns associated with public health, Johnson's illness raises other questions - about how we treat one another, how we use information, how we Americans, perhaps more than others, persist in using ourselves as invulnerable and virtually impervious to the unfolding logic of cause and effect. AIDS has been a scourge in the United States for 10 years, and though first viewed as a danger mainly to gay men and intravenous drug users, the disease now enough was declared a risk to heterosexuals, too. Sleep with a stranger and you sleep with everyone he or she ever went to bed with. Nothing could be simpler. Some people became very careful. Others panicked. Still? Hey, not me.

Remember, we are high rollers. Look at Louisiana, that Elton David Duke. Here is a man who once presided around the Hitler's love and served as imperial colonel of the Ku Klux Klan. Most everything that comes out of his mouth is inaccurate or misleading. He has so many he also how to run a government that he did the 48th, not exactly one of your high-achieving politicians, and the resilience of his political message is that while people are getting a bad deal while all the nasty economic ails, the 13-bedrooms house, the Ivy League acceptance, the country club membership and the private airplanes are going to black.

Though Duke carried the white robe, he lost his bid for the governorship. Still, it is remarkable that in Louisiana - or anywhere - such a fellow could gain the support of more than a few decent citizens. But this is America. Just at the time, kind of the demise. We do not pay attention. In one generation, we have ourselves a George Wallace. In the next, we want a David Duke. Nearly half his campaign contributions came from out-of-state, and now Duke says he ought run for president. Get ready.

The secondality of Duke, the demise of Magic Johnson are warning signals - not from the common we say, but from the centre of our shared conscience. Soon or later, we Americans must better learn to sense the common danger - to pull back from the brink before executing their final, fatal, fate.

If he accepts the idea, Magic Johnson can order a disaffection. President Bush put him on a national crisis register, and that is not, but a national crisis register. What Johnson must do is reveal the truth. He can come out as being squeamish - and, to the point, he must tell Americans, especially kids, that his greatest mistake was in not paying attention, in disregarding information, in believing, like so many of his countrymen, that the rules did not apply to him.

You want to sense around while a plague is burning through the country, you very well might do. You might die, your wife might die, your life might die. That's the fact. Use it or not. Similarly, you want to tiff with a Man, with a professional Maclean's, you're asking for trouble, big time. There's caution to the word, better remember to duck. It could come back and slip you upside the head.

'FROM CRISIS TO CRISIS'

BITTER POLITICAL CONTROVERSY OVER A POSSIBLE REFERENDUM DOMINATES A WEEK OF TURMOIL

Among some constitutional strategists at the federal Conservative camp, it was believed as the political equivalent of a nuclear weapon, an instrument of last resort with the potential to devastate the country if it was ever used. Still, until recently, the federal government seemed determined to add the capacity to do so to legal arsenal. But the proposal has encountered fierce opposition from Quebecers, who claim that a national referendum could allow the rest of Canada to impose a settlement on Quebec. And last week, Conservative Affairs Minister Joe Clark initiated, extracting Ottawa's pledge to introduce a referendum bill—possibly before the end of the year. He did so even as some Conservatives, such as Toronto Tory MP Patrick Boyer, "I now have to assume that the people who pledged to initiate a referendum in the Constitution were not serious."

In fact, Clark admitted that Canadians will still be consulted on whatever proposals for constitutional renewal emerge from the present round of talks—ones that end in a referendum. But the evigence of legal referendum proposals was another matter as a work of political turmoil for Clark and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Days before Clark's shift, the government was caught unawares when it respected Quebec Premier Jacques Charest's resignation sharply as co-leader of a parliamentary committee examining the government's constitutional proposals. The issue is controversial at best for his decision, but that did little

are just reeling from crisis to crisis."

But as the full extent of the difficulties affecting the Tories' early strategy became clear last week, a more unsettling trend emerged as well. Increasingly, debate over Quebec's place in the country appears to be paralyzing the party's ability to govern effectively in any field—misleading that economy. That became evident when federal officials announced a \$300-million package for Quebec's struggling manufacturing economy in Montreal, where unemployment in some neighborhoods has reached 20 per cent. The aid was welcomed. But its announcement on Nov. 25 unleashed bitter attacks from spokesmen for other regions of the country, who claimed that the government was again showing favouritism to Quebec. Those complaints at first

then such and witness a constitutional change."

From the beginning, however, Quebec members of the Conservative caucus have viewed that commitment with alarm. Its critics have predicted that a national referendum on the Constitution might easily produce a result that placed Quebecers against the rest of Canada—either dividing the country into further, or pushing the importance of Quebec of a settlement that its residents have rejected. Acknowledged one senior Tory last week. "We simply have the idea of holding a referendum, and it would clearly be a last resort, but Canadians have indicated that they want a say."

At first, Tory strategists appeared to be debating the efficiency of drafting legislation that would set up the legal framework for a referendum, without committing the govern-

Tory. "Rightly or wrongly, both the PM and Joe believe it is essential to take a corporate approach to the Constitution. So they got Clark to the referendum as a hope to climb back onto the legal carousel."

Clark's offer brought the Liberals back to the committee—but it also enraged many Quebecers. Louis Bouchard, the leader of the opposition in Quebec, for one, immediately and loudly condemned Clark's proposal as a referendum as a tactic for the other nine provinces to impose their vision of the country on Quebec.

Clark's claim also inflamed emotions in the Quebec Tory caucus—many of whose members hold a visceral dislike for the Liberal leader. That animosity appears to be widely shared in Quebec, where a survey of 305 prominent Quebecers conducted last month by



Clark in his Ottawa office. 'The word referendum is a loaded word in Quebec'

Beaudin (left), Dubuc: the showdown left the Tories deeply divided

suggested charges by some Tories—that some Quebec journalists—that the national opinion pollsters were asking only French leaders in order to score political points.

But clearly, it was the outcry over the proposed referendum that held the most potential for damaging the government. Numerous opinion surveys have demonstrated that a majority of Canadians favor holding a countrywide referendum on constitutional change. In response, the Tories had undertaken at last May's throne speech to introduce a law that would allow for "greater participation of Cana-

dians in helping the vote. Observed Health Minister Donald Ross, Mulroney's Quebec lieutenant. "It never came into my mind that it could be a problem as long as there was nothing concrete with time frame." But that approach is now trouble last month after opposition Liberals staged a boycott of the parliamentary committee examining Clark's entire set of constitutional proposals. Scrubbing to bring the Liberals back to the committee, Clark announced Liberal Leader Jean Chrétien that the government would introduce legislation providing for a referendum. Said one senior

Ministry's ORG polling agency found only eight per cent who approved of Clark's performance. With that such hostility directed against the Liberal leader, the Quebec Tories openly rebelled at appearing to share his support for a referendum. Asked Quebec MP Gilles Bernier, one of the most vocal critics of the referendum bill. "Why should we play the game of Jean Chrétien?"

It is not clear when the meeting last week, the Quebecers were convinced Clark to reverse direction. Emerging from the gathering in Parliament Hill's Centre Block, Clark said that he

National Notes

FEEDING FOR FARM AID

Senators mean Prime Minister Mulroney led a delegation of more than 100 Prime ministers and farm ministers to Ottawa in search of more federal aid for western farmers. They are demanding \$600 million as top of an \$800-million national farm-aid package that the federal government announced in October. After meeting with Mulroney, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said that his government would try to find more money to help farmers.

A MURDER CONVICTION IN DOSE

Justice Minister Ken Campbell ruled the Supreme Court of Canada in October 1990 murder conviction of David Milgaard, for the slaying of a 20-year-old man's wife in Saskatoon, resulted from a "miscarriage of justice." Milgaard, now 39, has spent the past 23 years in jail. He is now free. The court said that his lawyers say supports his claim of innocence. The court will offer advice to Campbell, who has the power to order a new trial or set Milgaard free.

CRACKDOWN ON SEX ABUSE

An independent task force set up by the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons urged the licensing body to impose a minimum five-year suspension on doctors who sexually abuse their patients. If upheld, the measures would be the toughest anywhere in North America.

TOUGHER LAWS

The House of Commons passed amendments to the Young Offenders Act that would increase the maximum penalty for murder by a youth to five years from three, and make it more likely that judges will sentence young offenders—aged 12 to 17—to adult court for trial. Justice Minister Ken Campbell said that the changes "will contribute to a climate of deterrence."

GETTY SUES THE GLOBE

Alberta Premier Don Getty launched a \$1-million lawsuit against The Globe and Mail, claiming that a series of articles in November, 1990, on his business dealings had damaged him. Getty claims that the articles questioned his integrity.

A NOT-GUILTY PLEA

Senator Michel Gosselin pleaded not guilty to a Montreal court to influence-peddling charges laid against him in September by the RCMP. Gosselin, who has alleged that he is the victim of an attack plot, charged with receiving \$100,000 from Montreal-area businessmen for his help in seeking a government grant.

who at least temporarily shelve plans for a referendum. "The same referendum is a loaded word in Quebec," he explained, adding "The consensus in the three speeds was to create a process of public participation. What king that will be something we have to do." Clark's reversal about the Times from Quebec Star's opinion by Denis Francœur, a vocal critic of any Quebec-wide referendum, encouraged a high-five handshake with Terrebonne as Jean-Marie Robitaille as the two men emerged from the caucus chamber.

But some Tories blamed Robitaille for failing to keep his Quebec troops in line. And in fact, not Quebec Tories acknowledged that "Many of our guys just laugh when Robitaille winks his hands, looks sheepish and utters how he will have to tell this or that to Quebec. He hasn't sold anything."

And Clark's retreat left other colleagues at first astounded "Joe is just shovelling fog," said a disappointed Boyer. Other Conservatives from outside Quebec expressed concern that their constituents may be denied the same opportunity to vote on any future constitutional deal that Quebecers have been promised by their provincial government. Said Edmonson MP Scott Clarkin: "My constituents will be disappointed, because they want some idea that they will be

consulted." Added a senior non-Quebec cabinet minister: "There seems to be no awareness on the part of many Quebecers that we in the rest of the country are under tremendous pressure at home just for agreeing to deal with the Constitution."

Until now, Mulroney has been able to smooth over the differences between the Que-

bec wing of his cabinet and its other members. But last week's loss of Castongue dealt a personal blow to the Prime Minister. A former Quebec cabinet minister and business leader who has for one of Quebec's Premier Robert Bourassa, Castongue and his dignified presence had given a measure of badly needed credibility to the parliamentary constitution on the Constitution that he co-

championed with Mulroney as Deputy Prime Minister. To replace him, Mulroney appointed another Quebecer, Ronald Boudreau—a noted conservative social expert. But Quebecers, worried the federal version said that Boudreau is unlikely to match Castongue's ability to influence opinion leaders in that province.

Mulroney, much respected on the road to constitutional reform is plainly willing to be difficult facing the government. Last week, Mulroney attempted to blunt the fire of criticism and disarray losses, over his late partner with a series of appearances in Toronto, where the Prime Minister spoke strongly of the "magnificent achievement" of Canada and Quebec. But as Clark highlighted on the issue of following Canadians a direct say in their constitutional future, Mulroney's optimism seemed to be contradicted to the last.

BRUCE WALLACE with
JAMES STEVENSON in
Ottawa



'RENTING MY REPUTATION'

As chaos seemed to grip Ottawa's constitutional reform process last week, federal officials organized themselves to get the shuffling together on a plan to rescue the crumbling unity strategy. This week, Constitutional Affairs Minister Joe Clark announced the results of that effort, a timetable for a series of conferences based on the government's proposals for constitutional renewal. To be held by independent think-tanks, the meetings are to be held over next year, beginning in Halifax Jan. 17 to 19. Then, according to the plan, members and guests of the Atlantic Provinces, Atlantic Canada will discuss Canada's division of powers. That would be followed by a Canada West Foundation conference in Calgary on Senate reform, a conference in Montreal on economic union

hosted by the C. D. Howe Institute and the Institute for Research on Public Policy, and a Niagara Institute conference in Toronto on distinct society status for Quebec, and the Canada clause. The process would then wrap up with a summit conference in Ottawa from Feb. 24 to 26, based on the general themes of Ottawa's constitutional package.

But making the conferences a reality has proven to be a difficult task. On Nov. 15, as the preliminary national unity conference began, a beleaguered Clark unveiled his plan for the conferences—without formal agreement from any of the hosting organizations. In fact, many members of the various think tanks were clearly wary of participating and devote a last hope, stating that Ottawa remains at arm's length from the proceedings. Said C. D. Howe president Thomas Kerr: for one "It is crucial that the government's proposals be presented in a totally balanced fashion. The printing press reputation as well as that of the House."

The conferences are intended to provide

Ottawa with information it badly needs to develop a constitutional proposal to present to Quebec. The Times have to table that document by May—a month before the earliest possible date for a Quebec referendum on the province's future. A unilateral federal proposal, officials say, may give Premier Robert Bourassa a reason to postpone a referendum into the fall—while allowing Ottawa to present its effective federalist campaign in Quebec.

But putting the conferences—and in effect the whole constitutional timetable—to Quebec's own decision for its referendum has raised concerns that Ottawa may seem to be ignoring the rest of the country. Canadiana opposition was clearly anxious to avoid such problems. But, added Kerr: "It is very difficult these days to get involved with anything the government is attempting without coming away somewhat angry and angry you were there."

E. KAY FULTON in Ottawa

Landlords and lawsuits

Will property rights become a bargaining chip?

Proctor Edward Island's ruling bills, locally known as the real estate and leasehold laws, have been widely seen as a victory and a step towards a new kind of property rights in the province.

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A New Glasgow, P.E.I., farm's strong feelings about land ownership

Model International Airport, displacing more than 2,000 families. In the end, however, the airport required only 1,000 homes, and in 1982 Ottawa began selling the remaining property back to its original owners. Said the local director of the Quebec farmers union, Denis Poirer: "The government should be right to expropriate." Now, supporters of the Tery proposal insist that it would prevent similar abuses in the future.

But opponents say that expropriating property rights in the charter could also lead to abuse. Paul Mulroney, for one, counsel for the Toronto environmental group, effective action, claims that such a step would give property owners the impression that they have the right to pollute their land. But last year, Shalagh Day, the Vancouver secretary of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women, claimed that a property rights clause could interfere with equal division of family assets after a divorce. Said Day: "If the home is in the husband's name, he might come to court and say, 'It's my property. I don't care any more to share it.'"

In fact, several factors could soften the impact of the clause. For one thing, the charter allows Parliament to impose such "reasonable limits" as "reasonable rights." So, he can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society—a provision that most states would permit to impose constitutional standards, divorce laws and other existing legislation to interfere as an individual right to property. Critics such as Fraser Stewart Island Premier Joe Guay, however, claimed that such abolition of the right to property would lead to "unending litigation" and that the proposal should instead be dropped entirely.

There is still another aspect to the effects of the Federal Provincial Relations Office in Ottawa say they have noted. They point out that Section 36 of the Constitution permits provinces to opt out of any new constitutional provision that would limit their existing jurisdiction and powers. That section, officials told Mulroney, could allow provinces deeply opposed to the expropriation of property rights in the Constitution to decline the provision applicable within their borders. For the moment, the future of the property rights amendment remains as uncertain as the fate of the rest of Clark's constitutional package. In any case, the outcome will be a major test for the Quebecers who have reinforced their land at Mulroney, but it may make a difference to P.E.I. Premier Horner Charles. Still, even if the Tories succeed in elevating property to the status of a fundamental right, both Quebec and Prince Edward Island would almost certainly—eventually—disassociate themselves from the provision.

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NANCY WOOD in Ottawa

Home for the hero

Local issues buffet Clyde Wells

The correspondence continues to pour in from across Canada.

At the peak of the Book in 1990, more than 1,800 letters and faxes arrived at Clyde Wells's St. John's office each day—most of them applauding the Newfoundland premier for his determined stand against the March 14th constitutional accord. Two now, 17 months after the agreement deal, in part because of Wells's refusal to allow his legislature to vote on it, about two dozen pages of mail arrive at his office each working morning. Indeed, in some parts of English-speaking Canada he remains a folk hero, widely regarded as a political leader with the courage and integrity to stand up for his views in the face of daunting political pressure. But in his home province, a series of nagging problems has dimmed his luster. In St. John's, a city councillor in Mount Pearl, a suburb of St. John's, last week, "Other parts of this country may see him as a hero. But in certain areas of Newfoundland, he has lost a lot of clout."

Most of the problems facing Wells and his Liberals, who held 33 of the Newfoundland legislature's 52 seats, are beyond their control. The province remains racked by painful economic problems—including a severely depressed fishery. Meanwhile, Wells's government has been weakened by five cabinet resignations for a variety of reasons since January. And it has drawn severe criticism over a series of layoffs and other tough cost-cutting measures announced earlier this year to combat the province's ballooning deficit. But the pressure could worsen. During an interview with *Maclean's*, Wells said that additional cuts in government spending may be necessary next year—particularly if federal transfer payments and provincial tax revenues continue to decline.

An election does not have to be held until 1994, and Wells and his Liberals remain firmly in control. Still, the unpopularity of the government's measures is reflected in the opinion polls. A year ago, according to a poll by Shields-based Corporate Research Associates, the Liberals enjoyed 50.2-per-cent support, compared with 10.6 for the New Democrats and 13.6 for the Tories—pushed out of power by Wells in the 1989 provincial election. Two weeks later, the same firm's *Maclean's* Corporate Research poll released last week painted a much bleaker picture. Liberal support was

Wells sending a blunt message of restraint

down to 32.9 per cent, compared with 41.6 for the Tories and 9.7 for the NDP, with the incidence of undecided voters rising to 46 per cent.

Still, those figures show that Liberal support has remained high among decided voters: 41 per cent, compared with 18 for the NDP and 16 for the Tories. For his part, Wells told *Maclean's* that the number provides tacit confirmation that his blunt message of restraint is getting through. "The people of the province acknowledge the necessity for the government to make tough decisions," he said. But there are other interpretations. Some observers note that the Liberal support among decided voters may be due in much to the unpopular perfor-

mance of Newfoundland's opposition parties. Noted Stephen Tansley, a political scientist at Memorial University in St. John's, "Newfoundlanders simply don't think that they have any one better than the Liberals to run the province."

To help control the province's budget deficit—initially projected at \$55.4 million for the current fiscal year—Wells's government brought down a budget in March that cut more than 1,000 jobs, from public-sector wages and closed hospital beds. Those reductions helped to push the province's unemployment rate to 18.4 per cent in October. Predictably, they also caused outraged cries from public-sector unions and opposition politicians, who accused the premier of making unilateral decisions without consulting those most affected by these. Similar criticism has since been leveled at the government's plan to further cut costs by amalgamating towns and cities across the province. Declared Mount Pearl Mayor Murray Staden: "It is as good for Wells to get up on the television stage and talk about downsizing as it is not willing to respect it in Newfoundland."

So far, the cuts have not reversed the deficit's growth. On Nov. 13, the government allowed an original projection for the current year, predicting a \$96-million deficit. And the problems do not end there. Although millions of construction dollars from the offshore Hibernia oil project are now beginning to flow into the province, the Newfoundland government says that the provincial economy is expected to shrink by 0.1 per cent during the 1991-1992 fiscal year—in spite of earlier government predictions that the province would experience economic growth. Meanwhile, Newfoundland's lobstered, the fishery, has experienced one of its worst years in a decade, largely due to coastal erosion problems and declining fish catches.

For his part, Wells blames a \$200-million decline in federal transfer payments to the province over the past three years for many of the problems. He insists, however, to his pledge to disengage Newfoundland from its reliance on fishing, forestry, mining and energy corporations such as Hibernia. To that end, his government established an Advisory Council on the Economy, which is now preparing a strategic plan for the province's development, among other things to attract more outside capital. The council's report is expected by the end of February. Its recommendations—and the government's success in implementing them—may determine whether Wells can soon shake his national popularity at home.

JOHN DEMONT with
JESSICA HANCOCK in St. John's

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A NASTY NEW MOOD



Bush boarding a helicopter at the White House goes in the image of an all-conquering Persian Gulf commander

In Columbus, Ohio, he went through the equivalent of campaign-trail baby-sitting—dropping by an experimental day-care center where he watched a white-eyed black toddler play a round of Posh Derby on a computer. At the nearby Veterans Memorial Auditorium, he was greeted before 3,000 high-school students, teachers and business and political leaders to attack the Democratic-controlled Congress for legislative holidays. Then, in a series of interviews with local newsmen, President George Bush blasted the national media for growing public complaints about the country's economic weakness. And just as he did during the low point of

A BELEAGUERED BUSH LAUNCHES A CAMPAIGN-STYLE BLITZ TO SHORE UP HIS PLUMMETING APPROVAL RATINGS

In 1988 presidential campaign, Bush took his deliberate, free-wheeling message directly to the people. In fact, his four-hour hits of the American heartland last week was just the beginning. The President is scheduled to make more flying visits across the country this week.

Not only did Bush's trip to Columbus have the usual valuable trappings of a campaign for re-election, which he still had not officially announced, but it also carried a grim new note of urgency, which had the ring of campaign past. Gone was Bush's image as the all-conquering Persian Gulf commander-in-chief who was so dutifully assembled an international coalition of support only a year ago. Gone were his

in the spotlight was an apparently receding, virtually inert commander of a policy-making policy (seemingly) and an inability to come to grips with what he used to reportedly refer to as "the noise thing." It was an image reminiscent of the one that had haunted him, however unconvincingly, through early 1992. As Washington Post columnist Richard Cohen put it, "No, the Whip is back."

But with the U.S. economy stagnating and Bush living to offer solutions or an increasingly angry electorate before him, the state of the union address in January, may indicate that now his problems run deeper than his public image. In 1992, they did, voters' pocketbooks with deflationary has elections for taxes. Said Norman Ornstein of Washington's American Enterprise Institute: "There's no question Bush is floundering right now. If the economy doesn't recover, he'll lose the election, he'll be in awful trouble."

Last week as Republicans joined Democrats in criticizing Bush for his inaction on re-emerging, a new poll indicated that—even without a clear Democratic opponent—the President may once again be fighting for his political life. A New York Times poll reported that his approval rating had plummeted to an all-time low of 51 per cent—a 16-per-cent drop in the past month alone, and a huge drop from his previous high of 69 per cent in January. And for the first time, nearly as many respondents indicated that they would vote for any unnamed Democrat as would vote for Bush (page B2).

At the cost of his problems was clearly the racist/nationalist economy, which only one out of four of those surveyed said he was handling well. According to the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan business research group, reported that consumer confidence had fallen from 90.1 per cent in October to 50.6—a lowest level since 1990. That report added to the gloomy national mood that unfolded U.S. Thanksgiving festivities. But with White House advisers despondent over how to lift the once-moribund recovery out of its suspended state, Orstein pointed out that Bush's strategy of trying to divert discontent from himself to Congress and the media is unlikely to succeed. "This is an awful tragedy, but he's doing everything and it's back and forth," he said. "This is a guy who prides himself on his hands-on management style. The back stops on his desk."

Analysts also note that the current economic picture is not a one-way proposition. "The economy is a real odd," said William Schneider, also of the American Enterprise Institute. "But Bush got through about half of it with a new war in the Persian Gulf. The problem is that now there are no more wars to contend with."

In fact, as the economy suddenly forces Bush's attention away from his foreign-policy triumphs, it is exposing what many political strategists say should have been apparent in his last campaign: the lack of a clear domestic policy. Added Schneider: "He has no program—has never did. Great suburban plans are not his style." The perception also grew among voters that Bush seemed to have little time or interest in their personal concerns as he hurried from Moscow to the Middle East past peace to a chance to receive the Nobel Prize in Washington's Brinkley Institution. "There is no question about it: he would much rather be in Beijing."

The White House finally began responding to the alarm on the home front last month. In Pennsylvania's off-year Senate election on Nov. 5, analysts saw the upset victory of liberal Democrat Marcia Wolff as an angry populist slap at the White House and its candidate, former attorney general Richard Thornburgh. He was one of three Republicans for whom Bush had personally campaigned in several states where he went down to defeat. In Mississippi, his favorite in the governor's race, state auditor Peter Johnson, told the Republican primary to Kirk Reddin, a millionaire contractor who went on to win the statehouse after promising a "no tax" plan that he would mean the Voting Rights Act, which guaranteed blacks the franchise. And in Louisiana, Bush's friend Gov. Buddy Boudier lost the all-candidates primary to David Duke, a former neo-Nazi and co-founder of the Ku Klux Klan. Although Duke won on to lose the governor's race to Democrat Edwin Edwards, his racially coded rhetoric won 56 per cent of the Republican vote in a contest that sent an equally disturbing signal. Analysts claimed that voters were seeing their economic frustrations in a stark new context of racial scapegoating.

Those lessons are likely to resurface if Duke challenges Bush in the southern presidential primary next spring. In announcing his probable candidacy, he accused Bush of betraying the South's traditions by attempting to strip the old-rights act that Duke termed "a civil-rights act." And he acknowledged that one of his motivations is to push the President further to the right on such racial issues as affirmative action. "To make George Bush where he belongs in the public of the party," said another right-wing Republican, conservative commentator Patrick Buchanan, also threatening to take on Bush in February's New Hampshire primary, political experts predict that the President will, in fact, be forced to shift right to recapture the Republican coalition. But that shift could alienate many new voters in the November election. Said Atlanta pollster Clayborne Durbin, recalling the 1988 election: "David Duke would be to George

World Notes

STANDOFF IN SAUDI

A standoff grew on at the Canadian Embassy in Port-au-Prince, where 19 Haitians accused the diplomat's mission on Nov. 20. The Haitians, who accuse their country's military-installed government, say that they fear for their lives if they leave the embassy. Canada has denied the group's political asylum. Over the past few weeks, the U.S. Coast Guard rescued more than 5,000 refugees fleeing Haiti in rubber boats. Haiti's prominent prime minister, Jean-Jacques Dessalines, announced plans to hold elections in Jan. 9 to choose a successor to the ousted president Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

TUGOILS FLEE A CANADIAN

The Yugoslav military boat Anton Kline, a Toronto captain of Croatian origin, in exchange for a boat, carried a captain by Croatian forces, Kline, 55, was accused on Aug. 30, when he served in the Croatian capital, Zagreb, aboard a Yugoslav Airline plane that the military said was also carrying 18 tons of weapons and ammunition destined for Croatian forces. Kline denied any wrongdoing.

AN EXTRADITION DEMAND

The United States and Britain demanded that Libya extradite two men accused of bombing a Pan Am jet over Lockerbie, Scotland, in December, 1988, resulting in the deaths of 270 people. A joint statement also demanded that Libya compensate the victims' families. Washington and London formally filed extradition charges on Nov. 14 against two men they identified as Libyan intelligence agents.

A TURBULENT HOMECOMING

Just hours after returning to Cambodia from exile, Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot, 72, flew back to Thailand, died and Monday, after hundreds of angry citizens attacked him in his villa. A million Cambodians perished under Khmer Rouge rule between 1975 and 1978. Khmer Rouge and the United Nations have agreed a peace accord with the Vietnamese-supported Cambodian government, ending a 13-year civil war.

RECKING DOOM

Rehearsing the end of the Cold War, the director of the Chicago-based Institute of Atomic Scientist, the publication that created and maintains a symbolic doomsday clock, pushed the minute hand back from 30 minutes to 15 minutes before midnight—the hour that represents nuclear war. It is the farthest away from midnight the hand has ever been in the clock's 46-year history.

Bush what Jesse Jackson was to Michael Dukakis and the Democrats, he'll be stealing votes from them."

Kindly, Republicans express concern that a third-party campaign by Duke, similar to one by former Alabama governor George Wallace in 1968, could siphon off some of Bush's support among white males in the southern states—the backbone of the Republican presidential coalition. Indeed, as Buchanan calls for the party to embrace his extremist, America-first vision, which opposes free trade, those challenges are the first signs that the deep-seated coalition that put Reagan and Bush into the White House may finally be cracking—much as in the Democratic traditional coalition did in 1980.

Bush's detractors have also been hurt by his own erratic policy changes, which have left the impression of a presidency adrift—left, out of touch and isolated by White House sightings. After protesting that his foreign travels had no effect on his domestic performance, Bush responded to Waller's victory by promptly cancelling a long-planned Asian trip. Then, when critics accused him of panicking, he quietly reached out the trip for later this month. After reportedly denouncing a congressional civil-rights bill as a "quota bill" that would institutionalize racial quotas in hiring, he eventually consented



Guess the potential Democratic pack leader remains non-committal

to a slightly amended version. But after Duke's challenge, Bush changed course again. On the eve of a Rose Garden signing ceremony last month, a senior aide issued a memorandum to "terminate" all federal agencies the very employment practices that the civil-rights bill covered.

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HARVEY McDONALD in Washington

budget to build roads, bridges and communications systems. He has strong support among party stalwarts, but some Democrats say that he is too radical to ever win the White House.

Paul Tsongas: This former Massachusetts senator, 50, calls himself a problem-solver of men from first liberals to neo-conservative growth. He has the edge in the campaign, in April, but is still considered a long shot.

Douglas Wilder: Virginia's first black governor, Wilder, 60, is a moderate who promises to redirect \$56 billion from the federal budget to health education and public works and provide tax relief for middle-class Americans.

Edward Derryl Brown: The 53-year-old former California governor, known as Governor Moonbeam for his unconventional style, is running as an outsider. He confirms corruption and advocates a ban on campaign contributions from special interest groups.

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FIELDS FOR DREAMERS

The basic development for Democrats targeting the White House in 1992: President George Bush is planning to sign a bill. The bill, they say, may be able to capture an in the mainstream. According to a New York Times/CBS News poll released last week, 37 per cent of respondents said that they would vote for a Democrat, compared with 29 per cent for Bush. But the six declared Democratic presidential candidates remain relatively unknown outside their home states: most poll respondents did not express a preference among them. Meanwhile, the potential pack leader, New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, stammered non-committal about his presidential aspirations. Analysts say that he would be the Democratic candidate with the widest national name recognition, and the most able to assess a

formidable foe ahead. But Cuomo, 58, says that he first has to settle a serious budget problem at his state before announcing a decision. The current conflict and their platform.

William (odd Clinton) The 45-year-old five-term Arkansas governor is a moderate who appeals to both conservatives, because of his promises to crack down on welfare beneficiaries, and liberals, with his plans for scholarship and health-care programs. But his speaking style lacks polish, and he has been dogged by persistent rumors of marital infidelity.

Robert (Bert) Ramsey: The Nebraska senator is the liberal most acceptable to conservatives. He won the Congressional Medal of Honor for his bravery in the Vietnam War, at which a grade New all part of his right leg. And the 48-year-old divorced politician's arrogant, often antagonistic relationship with Delta Winger leads star quality to his campaign. His pet project is a universal health-care program.

Forging a future

The debate over monetary and political union

We want in to screw the French by splitting them off from the Germans. The French want us to protect their inefficient farmers from commercial competition. The Germans want to re-claim themselves of genocide and apply for readmission to the human race.

—Sgt. Barnabey Apostoly

The British House of Commons in the classic British television setting, Mr. Fraser, Minister of Health, once remarked his political masters that behind the lofty rhetoric of international harmony no longer existed. Leaders, the European Community means an area of sharp national rivalries and loyalties, and as they jockeyed for position in advance of a critical summit on the occasion of the decision in the Dutch treaty on the draft passport system, the UK's leaders seemed determined to prove him right. Britain's Prime Minister John Major warned that he would veto European for a "unified" Europe. Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl said that he will veto any measure that would weaken his country's currency, the Deutsche mark, the symbol of Germany's economic might. And EC President Jacques Delors, himself, said that he would veto any measure that would weaken his country's currency, the franc, the symbol of France's economic might. The outline of the new union emerging from weeks of bargaining along the 12 member states, the kind of union is likely to remain only a "loose" or "organized schizophrenia."

The high-stakes two-day summit opens on Dec. 9. Contaminated landfills are expected to draw more attention on Monday as participants consider a radical leap that would move the firm from its current position as a waste management agency 38 years ago in a common market, towards a much more powerful and centralized structure. The proposals are most controversial in Berlin, where former green minister Margaret Thatcher and other members of a determined band of so-called hard-ecologists in Major's office. Conservatives party are pressing him to insist that Germany must remain the most of Europe if Major cannot negotiate a deal that he can sell to his party, he may refuse to sign the treaties and torpedo the summit. And that, analysts say, would halt the backbone of European unity, encouraging Germany to act independently rather than as a close constituent part of the union. "If there is no agreement, it will mean the end of the project," says one German politician.

director of studies at the Royal United Services Institute, a London think-tank. "The fear is that we will slide into mutual badness."

The drive to centralize the IC was born in the wake of the collapse of the Iron Curtain two years ago. At the time, the community was focused on its own heavily promoted 1990 program—a campaign to tear down trade barriers and create a single market of 325 million consumers by the end of next year. But the ad-

[illegible]

Another contentious issue is political union. It is contained in a proposal that proclaims that the EC should have a "federal goal." It calls for a unitary community structure where, says D'Amico,

"Estimates," as it called them. They included child-labor rules that could prevent schoolchildren from delivering newspapers, food regulations that might prevent Salton cheese made nowhere other than in that tiny English village from using the name, and a proposal for a standardized European condom measuring 16 cm long by 56 mm wide (the British had urged a narrower standard of 54 mm, causing much hilarity in Brussels). EC officials protested that the examples were misinterpreted—but they seemed to consent a British prize prize that the organization is an overbearing bureaucracy churning out useless rules.

With those sentiments clearly in mind, Major has told voters that he is prepared to walk out of the Maastricht summit if he cannot get the deal he wants. In a recent Commons debate on the issue, he said that he will not accept any treaty that describes the EC as federal—

survive in some British political circles as "the F-word." But his reassurances did not prevent the Euroskeptics in his own ranks from warning that the proposed treaties are a trap. Their concern is that by signing the second law, Britain will be on what Thatcher labelled "a conveyor belt to federalism." Although she voted for Major's parliamentary motion on Europe, Thatcher also called for a referendum on monetary union. Major has ruled that out.



Albanian refugees in Brindisi. Note: a flood of arbanasians

and most analysts maintain that Thatcher will not suggest any features that he can negotiate at Maastricht—and that she will openly break with him.

That would damage Major, who has to hold an election by July. But the failure of the Maastricht meeting would have much wider consequences for all of Europe. Most analysts say that the close economic links forged over more than three decades would continue. But

political co-operation would suffer a setback and old rivalries could reappear. "The bigger danger would be France," said Eysa. "Its greatest fear is of a Germany which translates its economic might into political might—and that would become more likely." All together, it is an outcome that would be no surprise to the cynical Sir Humphrey Appleby.

ABIGAYNE FUELLING, in London

A FRIGHTENING NEW HATRED

See Names start in Leipzig with cries of *Adolf Hitler* (Foreigners only). The Ku Klux Klan have a camp near Berlin. The

groups have attacked Europeanism, including some Germans, and helped to push immigration to the top of the Continent's political agenda. Suddenly, openness pulls down that right-wing parties in Germany, France, Italy and elsewhere are winning support and many public concerns over the influx of foreigners. Some mainstream politicians also have succumbed to this anti-immigration rhetoric to avoid offending ground to the extremists. While EC leaders must not work for a summit in the Dutch town of Maastricht, immigration policy will be one of the most contentious issues on the table.

Officials in most standard countries, especially Germany, want the IC to set stan-

gration policy. They argue that when the community abolishes internal border controls at the end of 1992, it must strengthen barriers around the EC to prevent it from being flooded by Eastern European and Third World immigrants, but Britain is the odd one out. It must both on maintaining its own policy and on balancing its border controls.

France, the number of high-income earners is actually falling. In recent years, it has lost 300,000 a year from 1.2 million in 1973, because of higher entry taxes. In the dramatic rise in the number of illegal immigrants, political opinion that has pushed the country from about 170,000 in 1965, the number of asylum-seekers reached 237,000 last year, with about 60 per cent of them heading for Germany. Far right groups, including France's National Front, have openly called for "strict" readmission of foreigners. "Most moderate politicians have also spoken in those moderate terms," says a French official. "But in France, which has the highest proportion of foreign-born residents in Europe today, 12 per cent, borders are sacred. Nobody would say

that shocked liberals in September by arguing that citizenship should be reserved for those with a "bloodright"—interpreted to mean only those of French heritage.

In *Controversies*, the authors argue that the much-touted goal of immigrants is unlikely to materialize. At a recent conference in Milan, Italy, the U.S. and U.K. leading immigration experts predicted that about 925,000 newcomers a year will enter the next 50 years and arrive with European nations over the next decade. The real problem, other analysts note, is that European countries have never adjusted psychologically to the fact that they, like Canada and the United States, have become magnets for immigrants. Said Simon Perle, a specialist in European population movements at the Refugee Policy Group in Washington: "Europe has become a continent of immigration, but it is still in a state of shock." Overcoming that will require little less than a major

AP

Mayor outside 10 Downing Street: many Tories are reluctant to use 'the E-word'

of Europe's political divisions, and the impending unification of East and West Germany posed a whole new set of challenges. France was eager to tie its old rival more tightly into European institutions to forestall any possible reemergence of German nationalism. German leaders were prepared to co-operate, partly to calm outside concerns about their new power. Those who fear German intentions, Kohl and his wife, should "join in building a firm roof over this Germanic sky. Everyone."

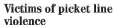
The result is a set of proposed treaties for debate next week. The pact on economic union would set a timetable for drawing European economies and currencies closer together. At the beginning of January, 1993, a single European currency issued by a new European central bank would replace marks, francs and

over immigration and social affairs, including health and workplace standards, and increase power for the Luxembourg-based European Parliament, which now has only an advisory role. Taken together, the two treaties would amount to the greatest expansion of central powers over European states since the 19's formation.

Despite that, Britain is the only community member going through an intense public debate on the issue. That reflects the island nation's traditional standoffish attitude towards the Continent. And the resentment is exacerbated by the flood of directives issued by the EC bureaucracy in Brussels, which the organisation's officials say is aimed at harmonising national standards. The Sunday Times of London recently published a catalogue of some

“No man has a right to scab as long as there is a pool of water to drown his carcass in...”

Because Bean was responding to letters each of the three had written to him to express their concern over the intimidation and threats that took place during the strike.



During the recent nation-wide strikes by PSAC and the Canadian Union of Postal Workers, Canadians saw, heard or read almost daily about scenes of sickening violence and lawlessness on picket lines.

There is one other thing you can do...

The National Citizens' Coalition depends on the voluntary support of Canadians coast to coast because we neither seek nor would we accept government handouts.

[illegible]

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

CANADA'S ECONOMY IS TAKING A LONG TIME TO RECOVER—IT MAY NEED SEVERAL MORE MONTHS

Romney Gosselin and David Law are meeting with the same problem. Gosselin, who runs a small manufacturing firm in the Montreal suburb of St-Julien, and Law, an automobile dealer at Pace Realty, B.C., had both been enjoying reasonably profitable years until October. Then, suddenly, their sales plummeted. Says Law, who has been selling cars in the Vancouver Island region for 22 years: "The first three-quarters of the year were excellent. But the fourth quarter looks like it is going to be critically different. People are scared." Gosselin, whose company, Newtech Glass Inc., makes stainless-steel windows, shares that bleak assessment. "It is a long time since I have seen it this quiet," he says. Consumers, the two men agree, are nervous about the economy, worried about their jobs and reluctant to spend. Declared Gosselin: "Everyone you talk to is pessimistic about the future of the country, that has to turn around before people start buying again."

The latest volley of economic statistics will probably do little to allay that gloomy mood. Statistics Canada announced last week that the combined number of personal and business bankruptcies across the country hit a new record high, 6,886 in October. That compares with only 5,952 bankruptcies in the same month of 1990. The federal agency also reported that Canada's gross domestic product (GDP) grew by only 0.2 per cent in the three months that ended on Sept. 30, adding to fears that the economic recovery that began last April is already running out of steam.

In fact, most Canadians appear pessimistic about the chances for sustained economic growth, despite Finance Minister Donald Macdonald's claim last week that the country was experiencing a "modest to moderate recovery." A preliminary analysis of a nationwide poll of 1,697 adults conducted last last month by Marlow's by Toronto-based Decima Research Ltd. shows that 55 per cent of respondents believed that the economy was actually getting worse. Only one per cent responded that the economy was improving, and 35 per cent said that they detected no change. In addition, 39 per cent said that they were either pessimistic or very pessimistic

about their personal economic prospects—the highest level of pessimism recorded by Decima in the eight years it has asked this question. The full results of the eighth annual Marlow's by Decima poll will be published in the Jan. 4 issue of *Maclean's*.

In contrast to the widespread gloom among Canadians in general, stock economists are upbeat with their predictions of a gradual recovery through 1993. Ruth Gettler, senior

economist at the Toronto-Dominion Bank, for one, cautioned against reading too much into last week's statistics. She said that the impact of strikes by federal public servants and employees of Canada Post hurt the economy in the third quarter of the year, but that the performance of several other sectors offset those losses. Although the economy slumped by 0.1 per cent in September, the production of goods across the country actually grew by 0.4 per cent that month. That growth helped to offset a 0.3-per-cent decline in the services sector.

Most economists say that interest rates will likely decline further as the risk of inflation continues to subside. In the month of January, the consumer price index jumped 1.6 per cent, while the core index, which excludes volatile food and energy prices, rose 0.8 per cent, in large measure because of the introduction of the seven-per-cent Goods and Services Tax. But since then, prices have risen by less than one per cent, as companies adjust their pricing along higher costs. Declared George Vasil, an economist with investment firm Canada in Toronto: "Canada is expected to become a low-inflation country, paving the roads of Germany and Japan."

The combination of low inflation and declining interest rates will also result in substantial savings for the federal government. Although government spending has increased this year because of the recession and tax revenues have been less than Ottawa projected, those two factors have been offset to some extent by the fact that it now costs Ottawa less to service the \$420-billion national debt. Indeed, federal officials estimate that every one-percentage-point drop in short-term interest rates cuts a 15-month period, results in a \$1.7-billion savings in annual interest costs.

The Malcom government is clearly hoping that the sharp fall in inflation and borrowing costs will give Canadians a psychological boost early in 1993. Spending on consumer goods is a major driver of economic growth, and last week that message of lower rates, the government is still expecting to meet its deficit

targets at 8.5 per cent, down from 13.35 per cent in November, 1990. Moreover, Canadian rates have been falling faster than rates in the United States. In the long run, that should encourage more business investment in the country and help make Canadian companies more competitive in foreign markets.

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Business Notes

BIG BLUE SLAMMED BACK

International business. Multicorp. Corp. of Annapolis, N.E., the world's largest computer company, announced that it will cut a further 10,000 jobs by the end of next year, reducing its worldwide workforce to about 263,000. IBM Canada Ltd. said that it will cut 2,000 of its 12,540 jobs by the end of 1992 through attrition and by spinning off existing open-space into independent companies. IBM Corp. said that it plans to raise prices and reduce a collection of smaller business units.

HERE WE GO AGAIN

The Alberta government began selling its remaining 49-per-cent interest in Telus Corp., the former provincially owned telephone company that was privatized in Canada, 1986, as the largest share sale since the 1982 Canadian federal election. The sale gave the first opportunity to buy the 1996 million worth of shares before they go on sale this week to other investors.

SAVINGS BONDS A HIT

Canada's investment bought \$9.6 billion in Canada Savings Bonds in the recently completed fall campaign, an increase of 43 per cent over last year's \$6.7-billion total, even though this year's sales of bonds the lowest interest rates in 14 years. Analysts said that sales of the bonds showed after interest rates had fallen to the lowest in almost two years. The decline in interest rates over the past year, the bonds' 7.5 per cent rate represented a competitive return.

A NEW PLAYING FIELD

The House of Commons is expected to pass first bills this week that update legislation, some of it nearly 70 years old, related to the federal services sector. The legislation would allow banks, insurance firms, trusts and credit co-operatives to offer a wide range of services. The Senate is also expected to pass the legislation quickly, allowing it to take effect in the new year.

BLACK CARRIES ON

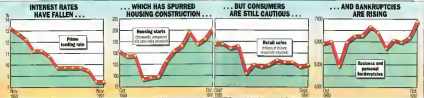
Canadian media mogul Conrad Black and the withdrawal of his partner, Kerry Packard, makes it more likely that he will win a bidding war for one of Australia's largest newspaper chains. Cronin had complained that Packard, who already owns substantial interests in Australian television and magazines, would wreck too much media power if the \$1.27-billion bid was successful. Meanwhile, industry insiders in South Africa said that Black is after a stake in Times Media Ltd., the second-largest English-language newspaper publisher in the country.



Christmas shopping in downtown Toronto glows

WAITING FOR GROWTH

Most economists predicted a modest recovery in the second half of 1991. But in the third quarter, the nation's gross domestic product grew by just 0.2 per cent. And other indicators show that the economy is still far from healthy.



Source: Bank of Canada, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corp., Statcan Canada.

target of \$30.5 billion for the current fiscal year, which ends on March 31. As usual, the deficit will likely creep to about \$29 billion in 1993-1993, he said. "The underlying situation right now is relatively quiet, good, but a lot of people have not regained it," the official added.

"By next February, we think there should be significantly more public confidence in the direction of the economy."

For Canadian businesses, one of the biggest problems is the sluggish pace of economic growth in the United States. The current recovery in Canada began as expected in the interest-sensitive sectors of housing and automobile sales. But at that point in a recovery, consumers would normally expect export sales to the United States, which account for more than 30 per cent of the Canadian export, to pick up the momentum. Said Ware: "The third and fourth quarters of 1991 are going to be worse than we had hoped, primarily because of the prolonged weakness in the United States. We just have not been able to pass the baton from housing to exports. We are building it out, but Uncle Sam is not grabbing it."

Despite the sluggish economy, some companies are making gains into the U.S. market. A case in point is the Burlington, Ont.-based Stanley Tools division of Stanley Canada Ltd., which recently landed a \$1-million contract to supply tool storage bins to B. & M. stores in the United States. David Talbot, the division's president and general manager, says that the poor state of the North American economy is making it harder for companies like Stanley to achieve increased sales. He added, "The consumers are not growing. There are opportunities, but they only come at the expense of a competitor."

The weak state of the U.S. economy is also putting pressure on President George Bush, whose two-year term expires at the end of next year. It is an apparent bid to kick-start the



Ouellette: 'Everyone is pessimistic.'

economy and improve his chances of reelection, the President last week called on Congress to cut taxes. At the same time, Federal Reserve Board chairman Alan Greenspan is leading a charge for lower interest rates. Both of these two measures would help Canada as exports. Observed Gettor: "In Canada when things get tough, everyone talks about raising taxes. But in the United States, the worse things get, the greater the pressure for a tax cut."

Usually in a recovery, increased consumer spending can be counted on to help sustain economic growth. But except for the earlier rebound in housing and automobile sales, Canadian consumers are holding back. In September, the most recent month for which figures are available, consumer spending increased just 0.8 per cent, below inflation. In a seasonally adjusted \$15 billion. That increase, however, was almost entirely caused by strong motor-vehicle sales—sales in the following month, auto sales plunged by 36 per cent. Declared Victor McGrath, sales manager at Crosstown Motors, a General Motors dealership in Sudbury, Ont.: "It is not at a standstill yet, but sales are down. People are hanging on to their already dollar."

One reason for that is that unemployment remains at abnormally high, at 19.3 per cent of the workforce. Since the economy began moving again last April, it has produced about 99,000 new jobs. That compares with 354,000 new jobs generated in the first seven months of the last recovery, which began during 1983. The contrast between those two figures provides stark evidence of the economy's fragility. With 1.3 million people still out of work and looking for jobs, it may be some time yet before consumers regain the confidence necessary to kick-start the economy with a burst of buying.

BRENDA DALGLISH

A KICK AT THE RIGHT PRICE

More than most years, Canadian retailers are counting on a crash of Christmas shoppers to bring relief from the empty retail stores. Retail sales levels that they have endured since last December. But even though consumers are already miffed through some shopping malls, store owners say that Canadians are spending less than in previous holiday seasons, and are starting on bargains. "Shoppers are coming in with \$500 from our computer print and asking us to match their price," says Stewart Northey, manager of the Toys & Words chain store in the Bay's Road Mall on the outskirts of Halifax. "Last year, a couple of people did this. This year, everybody was doing it." The store, which opened in 1988, is also holding its first-ever pre-Christmas sale, which began to advertise on Nov. 31,

Northey adds, that pre-season toy shoppers are already snatching their \$100 Nintendo video-game systems and turning to low-priced gifts, such as plastic figurines based on TV cartoon characters. The popular character regularly sold for \$5.99 each, but pre-Christmas price wars have resulted in the appearance of sales tags as low as \$3.99 in the Halifax area. Traditional family breakfast guests such as Monopoly Club and Kink, which range in price from \$79.99 to \$29.99, are also enjoying a resurgence in popularity, Northey says.

But even a busy Christmas season cannot save the 162 Toys and Country women's fashion stores across Canada. Toronto-based Toys and Country last week said that it will close its largest money-losing division within the next three months. Overseeing 1,300 people out of work, Toys and Country president Laurel Roberts said that the company tried to reposition Toys and Country earlier this year, but it turned out to be a bigger challenge than anticipated. "We just couldn't raise the amount of capital it would take," Roberts added.

DEBORAH MCNEIL

Meanwhile, in Vancouver, independent fashion retailer Mark Jones says that he may be forced this year to hold his first pre-Christmas sale. "When much larger competitors like Holt Renfrew decide to apply a 30-per-cent discount sometime before Christmas, it's hard to stand it," Jones said. "No matter how low your clientele is, and times they wait the best price and they want it now."

According to Jones, sales of fashion accessories are brisk because they offer an affordable way to update the look of existing outfits. He says that the stylish leather and metal belts and ties that he sells for up to \$250 are as popular as they will probably never be discounted below, or even after, Christmas. He added, "There is a psychological lock from making a purchase. Even as a recession, it makes you feel good to buy a great tie or shirt." This year, however, that lock has to come at the right price.

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Canada

A fowl play

Canada tries to preserve supply management

Carol Myers is clearly worried about the growing international momentum towards more liberalized trade in farm products. She and her husband, Gordon, keep 600 hens on their 300-acre property 55 km west of Charlottetown. Like 37,000 other Canadian egg, dairy, chicken and turkey farmers, the Myerses benefit from an agricultural supply-management system—a web of provincial quotas, fixed prices and import restrictions that insulates them from foreign competition and practically guarantees them a captive market. But even with that protection, the Myerses say, they earned only \$13,000 after expenses last year. And now it appears that U.S. and European negotiators at the 104-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks in Geneva are preparing to force Canada to scrap supply management—a move that Carol Myers says will open Canada to a flood of imported food imports. "We won't be able to make any profit at all on our eggs," she says. "We won't be able to keep going."

Until recently, it seemed that the Myerses

had nothing to worry about. The current five-year-old round of GATT talks seemed hopelessly paralyzed, and Canada's supply-management system appeared an unlikely target. Although U.S. negotiators had pushed hard for the elimination of all farm-support programs and import quotas, including Canada's supply-management system, both the 12-nation European Community and Japan had consistently opposed any reform proposals. But in recent weeks, as an effort to prevent the talks from breaking down, U.S. and EC negotiators have moved close to an agreement on a compromise proposal that would require all GATT member countries to replace their import restrictions and subsidy programs with protective tariffs, which they would later have to reduce. Now, apart from Canada, the only major trading countries that support import quotas are Japan and South Korea, both of which are fighting to protect rice farmers. But if the three countries want to remain part of the GATT system, they may be forced to back down and adopt the tariff scheme.

Last week, federal Trade Minister Michael

Wilson and Agriculture Minister William McKnight strongly left trade talks in Mexico City to travel to Geneva in an apparently unsuccessful attempt to convince GATT delegates to allow Canada to retain its supply-management system. After a day of informal meetings with delegates from several of the world's major trading nations, Wilson told reporters that he and McKnight had "not been overwhelmed by the support that we have received."

At first glance, Canada's stubborn defense of supply management appears inconsistent with its long-standing support of U.S. efforts to eliminate international grain subsidies—and with the Mulroney government's outspoken commitment to free-market economic policies. But last week's Wilson-McKnight mission may have had more to do with politics than economics. Although the total number of Canadian egg, dairy and poultry farmers is small, the farm vote in Quebec alone is large enough to determine the outcome of elections at 25 of the province's 75 federal ridings. During the 1986-1988 Canada-U.S. free trade talks, Canadian officials convinced their U.S. counterparts to exempt supply-managed commodities from the agreement. They agreed to deal with the issue at the GATT negotiations instead.

Even within Canada, there are few supporters of the program's price- and quota-setting marketing boards, apart from farmers themselves. Because the marketing boards limit the supply of eggs, milk and poultry to assure that



Gordon and Carol Myers: "We won't be able to make any profit on our eggs"

producers receive profitable prices for their output, Canadians pay substantially higher prices for those items than shoppers in the United States. Last week, supermarkets in Wichita, Kan., for one, charged an average of \$1.63 for a dozen eggs, 68 cents for a litre of

milk and 62 cents a pound for a whole fryer chicken. At supermarkets in Winnipeg, by contrast, eggs cost an average of 88¢ a dozen, milk sold for \$1.19 a litre and chicken cost \$1.19 a pound. In addition, Canadian food processors and grocery retailers complain that the supply-manage-

ment system sometimes causes food shortages.

But the Ottawa-based lobby groups that represent farmers insist that supply management guarantees shoppers a steady supply of food products while protecting the livelihood of Canadian producers. Scrapping the system and replacing it with tariffs, which would gradually be eliminated, would expose Canadian farmers to unfair international competition, they say. Timothy Fawcett, a spokesman for the Dairy Farmers of Canada, for one, notes that U.S. dairy farmers receive milk price support payments directly from Washington. As well, he says that U.S. producers realize substantial cost savings from federal programs designed to lower the cost of feed grains, irrigation and rural electricity. Canadian negotiators say that the proposed GATT reforms would leave three programs untouched. And farm spokesmen say they doubt the Ottawa would introduce similar measures in this country to assist farmers.

But with virtually all of the world's major trading nations now lined up against supply management, even the farmers' considerable political clout appears insufficient to save the system. Carol Myers says that none of her five children, aged 23 to 31, has expressed any interest in taking over the family farm. She and her husband—and thousands of other Canadian farmers—may eventually have little choice but to join in the行列 themselves.

JOHN DARE with GLEN ALLEN in Ottawa and JANE CALDWY in Toronto



Dad taught me a lot...
but some things he
let me discover for
myself.



Silken successes

A Vancouver lingerie firm conquers the world

In the spring, 12 years after she began sewing lingerie in a spare room of her suburban Vancouver home, designer Patricia Fieldwiler was poised for center stage in world fashion. Backed by her success in some of North America's finest department stores, Fieldwiler's plainclothes a gartering boutique in one of the world's most exclusive shopping districts, on the West Coast Hotel in Paris. But even with momentum that she expected to double by next spring, Fieldwiler's company, Adagio Enterprises Ltd., abruptly decided to cancel the opening because of mounting economic conditions. The decision cost Adagio \$300,000 in penalties and administrative expenses—a sobering reminder that rapid expansion can be risky. Still, behind Johnson, the company's chief executive officer: "There is a false balance between growth and profits. We were disappointed, but in hindsight, it was the right decision."

The Paris episode illustrated both Adagio's success and the obstacles it must sidestep in making the long leap from a small to a mid-sized company with a significant international presence. In fact, many of the hurdles now facing Adagio have been created by the popularity of its products. With European sales projected to reach \$2 million annually by June, 1992, the company is struggling to meet the demands of fashion-conscious consumers for prompt delivery of products such as bras and silk pajamas that generally require a lead time of \$500. Meanwhile, Fieldwiler has taken on the time-consuming task of designing an entirely new line of luxury outdoor wear after her company's purchase of Vancouver-based Canaparc North District last spring. Says Johnson: "We have a great number of opportunities to expand. But we don't want to spread ourselves too thin like lingerie, as it's important to diversify our products."

Founded in 1979, Adagio grew by establishing a strong reputation for silk lingerie that was elegantly cut and painstakingly hand-finished. Department-store buyers were also impressed by the company's ability to provide prompt delivery. Prestige companies, including Neiman Marcus Group Inc. of Houston, Mass., and Holt Renfrew stores across Canada, soon forced that

Fieldwiler's designs were attracting local—and well-behaved—customers. Indeed, New York City-based Bergdorf Goodman opened a boutique last May dedicated exclusively to Fieldwiler's designs.

The company has continued to grow during the recession. In the 12 months that ended on June 30, Adagio's sales reached \$6.1 million, a 10-percent increase over the previous fiscal year. Profits for the same period increased 11



Adagio worksman: a strong reputation for painstakingly hand-finished bras and silk pajamas

per cent, to \$284,594. Chief financial officer and part owner John Bird says that sales in the current year are expected to swell to \$10 million. Says Colette Hayes, general manager of Holt Renfrew's Vancouver store: "The workmanship is outstanding and the fit is great—these pieces look good on everybody."

High-profile customers have also made Adagio name synonymous with sophistication and luxury. By the mid-1980s, Fieldwiler's designs began to be worn by characters in popular U.S. TV shows such as *Dynasty* and in hit movies such as *Fatal Attraction*. In October, Elizabeth Taylor wore an Adagio bra at her wedding to construction worker Larry Fortensky in Japan, where Taylor has a large following. widespread media coverage of the event prompted a surge of buying by young Japanese women. Said Heather Patropoulos, a Tokyo-based import representative who handles Adagio's account there: "Japanese women

would be almost of their voluptuousness. But give it's OK to be glamorous." Bird, meanwhile, says that he expects the company's sales in Japan to reach \$1 million this year, from a standing start in 1989.

International popularity, in fact, is the key to Adagio's growth. This year, foreign sales will account for 26 per cent of its revenues. To keep up with the demand, a computer in the company's factory in the Gowerston area of Vancouver follows the progress of individual orders and calculates the production cost of each garment. Bird, Johnson and Fieldwiler travel frequently, looking for new clients and checking in on the company's growing list of clients around the world. Adagio's owners add that they have no plans to move the company offshore, where wages are lower. "Our labor force is in-house," says Bird, "and labor is not

a significant factor in our overall costs." But to maintain growth, Adagio needs more money. In search of investors, Adagio obtained a listing on the Vancouver Stock Exchange in 1989 and on the Toronto Stock Exchange in June, 1991. The company is now trying to sell shares privately to large investors. Said Bird: "There's a limit to the amount of bank debt you can grow with."

So far, the cancellations of Adagio's plans for a Paris store has been the company's only significant setback. And Fieldwiler, who is known for her creative energy and perfectionism's attention to detail, has given herself until next year to produce her first line of luxury outdoor wear. Declared Johnson: "Patricia is so prolific that she never overcomes what she's Canada's best-known designer, designer, it seems, has no intention of taking a rest."

PATRICIA FIELDWILER

Seduced down a treacherous path



BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Deaths die. And so do debts. And more recently than those of Canadian retailers are trying to penetrate the U.S. market. The latest and most dramatic example is the impending fall of Toronto's Gerstein family, which with a Swiss partner in 1989 purchased the Swiss Zale Corp., the world's largest jewelry chain, which last week filed the prospect of filing for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. The move, if it happens, would be serious enough to drag down Zale's Canadian parent company, the 72-year-old Peoples Jewellers Ltd., one of this country's finest and most venerable family firms.

The parents are not encouraging. After Zale announced a two-quarter loss of \$120 million on revenues of \$280 million, Standard & Poor's slashed the company's debt ratings, placing it in the low end of its noninvestment-grade spectrum. Peoples immediately reported a \$44-million loss on revenues of \$18 million, a 267-per-cent drop from its 67 per cent ownership of Zale.

Zale's dismal earnings record is important because the company seems already at risk since a \$50-million audit commitment is outstanding to its bank bonds, and in June it faced further obligations totaling \$158 million. On top of that, Zale's suppliers are owed more than \$100 million, though they have temporarily extended due dates. To try and use their company, Zale employees still owe \$45 million in returns for their own per-cent share of its stock.

Whether any of this will help stave off inevitable ruinous doubt, and if it will as open question whether Peoples, which owns nearly 50 per cent of Zale, will survive. The bankruptcy of Zale's Canadian Peoples Jewellers to add equity.

Irving Gerstein, 50, the third-generation Canadian jeweler who led his family into this fiasco, is the latest victim of the episode of foolishness that replaced common sense in the 1980s. That dream of becoming the world's largest jeweler has now turned into a nightmare.

Irving Gerstein, who led his family into this fiasco, is the latest victim of the 1980s foolishness that replaced common sense

more is bad enough. That it threatens the existence of his family business and may end the Gerstein dynasty is a personal tragedy of rare dimensions.

The Gerstein family's current operating head is a handsome, 34-year-old entrepreneur who grew up in his family and, under the direction of his father, has demonstrated grace under pressure and nerve for his class. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's prestigious Wharton School of Finance, he sits on the boards of a dozen important Canadian companies and is a past governor of such distinguished institutions as the Allstate Club, Upper Canada College and Bishop Strachan School. He has always lived well, keeping a Swedish-style Swiss-500—one of the world's most luxurious yachts—on the ready for quick holidays in either Australia in the Caribbean or somewhere in the Mediterranean, as well as maintaining one of the most luxurious mansions on Toronto's exclusive Bloor Park.

When interviewed Gerstein in the spring of 1987, just after he had taken over Zale, he was still impressed by his dispatch in having captured control of a company 90 times the size of his own. "We had a net worth of \$100 million and Zale was worth about \$350 million," he told

"I seemed unable to see that we could take it over, but a change had taken place in the financial markets that allowed some untold things to come about."

That change was the introduction of junk bonds, and one was more of a bet than a bet that dubious investment than Gerstein. In 1984, Gerstein relied on junk bonds to engineer the \$750-million leveraged buyout of Zale. Then, in 1989, long before the Zale deal was fully consummated, Gerstein returned to the financial trough for another \$250-million debt of high-yield securities to buy and Gordon Jewellery Corp., the second-largest jewelry chain in the United States. By the end of the decade, Gerstein had realized his dream of becoming the world's largest jeweler. But Zale was also an incredible \$1.62 billion in debt.

There had been plenty of warnings. Peoples, which had been run with long-term and conservative conservatism from the day in 1959 when Gerstein's grandfather started selling silver fixtures door-to-door for 50-cent items and 50 cents a week, had already tried persuading the U.S. market in 1984 with the purchase of the 14-store White jewelry chain of Salt Lake City. But the investment turned into almost immediately, and the family continued its situation to Zale in 1989. It took two years for the Gersteins to capture control, and they ended up paying \$45 a share—three Zale's book value. Even at the time of purchase, analysts claimed that the Swiss company was not throwing off enough cash to pay the interest on Gerstein's financing package. The leveraged buyout was doomed to fail.

Several Canadian banks backed out of the financing at the last minute, having noted that while most jewelry retailers Zale resembled its stores, so did their real estate value to back up its cyclical retail revenues. "I don't understand the deal, I don't know what Gerstein has in mind," Arthur Lichtman, an authoritative retail analyst with E. F. Hutton in New York City, commented at the time. Ongoing studies versus "Maiden" Stockton's in the financial performance of Zale would seem to justify the price.

Among the motivating incentives for Zale's acceptance of the takeover were the supposedly generous golden parachutes Gerstein offered Zale executives. Some were paid as much as \$2,500 an hour in cash; others received stock options worth a total of \$29 million. On Dec. 30, 1986, Gerstein called all of Zale's executives to give them a pep talk. "We are the retail jewelry business in one that is focused on the two ends of the market gap between the sales personnel and the customer," he said. "That's where this company must succeed—best of its competition."

At first, the U.S. expansion seemed to be working, and as late as 1990 Zale and Peoples were still in the black. But the extra cost of the Canadian expansion and the extra costs of the already overvalued level of obligations that the savings seemed covered the whole operation under credit surveillance. By mid-1988, Zale's total debt ratio was approaching 70 per cent of its capital structure. Now, it is close to collapse.

The Best In The World

EVANGELISTA HAS SOARED TO THE TOP

The past week, signs blinking over New York City's Times Square promote the theme of world commerce: Coca-Cola, Sony and Kodak. And on one recent evening, as the polluted city darkened behind the smokes of cokes, hundreds of people stopped and gazed up at another huge billboard was unveiled. When the curtains parted, the perky naked body of Linda Evangelista, one of the world's most beautiful women, appeared. The image of the sultry supermodel dressed only in skintight pants and high heels flew as visible a path and applause from the crowd below, while Evangelista—the real flesh-and-blood version—stood nearby in a blaze of camera lights. For 26-year-old Evangelista, who just seven years ago was a struggling model in St. Catharines, Ont., the image towering behind her was worth then just another glamorous high-fashion ad. In many ways, it symbolized her remarkable journey to the very pinnacle of the international fashion industry. And Rocco Laporta, one of New York's top fashion photographers, "Linda is incredibly beautiful. Her face is one in a hundred million. She is a phenomenon."

Evangelista has soared to a level previously attained only by such legendary models as Twiggy and Jean Shrimpton, who defined fashion and became cult icons during the 1960s. As the princess of the throng beneath her hot billboard tented, Evangelista has achieved a celebrity status rivaling even the ubiquitous pop star Madonna. In North America and Europe, legions of women slavishly mimic the model's sense of style: either this year, when she dyed her hair from blond to red, and then black, they followed. And when she appears on the runway and on advertisements in expensive clothes, designers bank on her appeal to sell their merchandise. The closely bared, soft-lipped, wine-colored face of the model regularly graces the covers of the world's leading fashion magazines.

Inside, her image dominates page after page of advertising and editorial copy. And unlike other internationally renowned models who hold the public's attention by co-opting with notorious rock stars or actors, Evangelista has achieved success by marrying her beautiful face to an almost complete need to reveal: "I was always obsessed with fashion—with the magazines, the models and the poses," she said. "Now, Arab princes want to marry me."

But despite her superstar status, Evangelista has cloaked her personal life in secrecy. Little has been written about her, and the strict control that she exerts over her public image has, for the most part, kept her out of the tabloid gossip pages. But in an exclusive interview with *Madison* in a cozy bistro in Manhattan's SoHo district, she described her remarkable journey from aspiring teenage model through her early rejections by major New York fashion houses and, ultimately, to her current reign as one of the world's top models. Modeling has made her a multi-millionaire, and she travels constantly among her magazines and homes in New York and Paris, and her spectacular villa on the Spanish island of Ibiza.

Breakfast: The freewheel, 125-lb. model reveals breakfast in her letters every month and at the top of the guest list when leading fashion designers, including Valentino and Gianni Versace, throw a party. And even though many models find their careers at an end when they reach their early 20s, Evangelista's may just be taking off. "She is more beautiful than she has ever been," said Laporta. "She is going to be around for a long time to come. She gets more beautiful all the time."

Evangelista, who agonizes that time is rapidly destroying her multi-million-dollar face, appears to be battling the onslaught of age by remaining in constant motion. She says that she works more than 200 days a year. Occasionally, she will even work in Paris in the



early morning before flying the supersonic Concorde to an afternoon shoot in New York. The world's most dangerous and her tasteful schedule and grand ambitions became Evangelista's personal and again that people will buy the clothes that she models. And she proudly boasts that her fashion photographs are being purchased by art collectors in Europe, while leading fashion photographers battle to please themselves by working with her. And Lisa Harnay, vice-president of New York-based Elite Modeling Management Corp., the world's largest modeling agency: "Linda is simply the absolute best. She is like an actress in front of the camera."

Comments: Evangelista's remarkable rise to the top of the fashion world coincides with the million-manipulation of the world's top three or four models as glamorous international celebrities in their own right. Toronto-based *News* magazine style director Nancy Jean Hastings, who has covered the fashion industry in Paris, Milan and New York, said that the rise of top models in stars follows the decline of glamour in Hollywood. And Hastings: "What just are not what they used to be in a vehicle for glamour and fantasy. But fashion is still fairly rooted in fantasy." She added: "The star models are also more accessible, because you buy into the fantasy by buying the clothes they are wearing."

At the same time, members of a top club of models that includes Evangelista, Claudia Schiffer and Cindy Crawford are commanding ever-increasing salaries, and some are earning more than \$1 million annually in the multi-billion-dollar fashion industry. And even rapidly rising young models like 20-year-old Estelle Getty of Montreal can command \$5,000 for an afternoon's work (page 41). While Evangelista is reluctant to discuss her income, *Women's Wear Daily*, the respected New York-based trade newspaper, reported that last year, Laporta, a major European fashion house, paid Evangelista a record \$20,000 to model its clothes over an afternoon. The report also reported that she had been paid \$4,000 a show. At the same time, Evangelista earns about \$750 an hour doing fashion advertisement shoots, but an exclusive arrangement for a season of ads such as those she recently completed for Chanel could easily cost \$50,000, and her personal endorsement of a cosmetic or fashion line could top \$500,000. "It has become bigger than the product," said Evangelista. "I never thought it would be like this. I'm amazed."

Factor: Just how powerful a force she has become in the modeling world was underscored in *Madison* as a September ad for Elton's Look at the Best. The payment is a massive talent hunt to find the world's most striking teenage models—many of whom were discovered by top model agents like Toronto's Elton Glen (page 42). When in the crowd in the grand ballroom of the Plaza Hotel were New York financiers Donald Trump and his then-girlfriend, sister-in-law Marla Maples (Bettino's supermodel, Steven Cavallari, the event's co-host, drew heated applause when she appeared wearing a see-through black body stocking. And many members of the audience were distracted by controversial musician Aid Roze of the rock group Guns N' Roses, who was passionately kissing Laporta and Playboy magazine model Brooklyn Sycamore. But when Evangelista suddenly emerged from a

Evangelista in a Chanel outfit: designers bank on appeal



Rose (left), Seymour (above),
Schiffel (below) Evangelista has tried
not to shock the public

corner hallway, the room momentarily went silent. Unlike many of the models in attendance, she did not register a sudden gasp or a controversial remark. In fact, she was a gleaming black Chard suit that was belted to her collarbone. And even though scores of celebrity photographers immediately surrounded her and pushed her back towards a wall, she remained in complete control. The only sign of weakness was a pensive cry to her husband, 41-year-old Gerald Merz—Ella's Italian producer—"not to leave me."

Rejection: Two months later, at a party at the Hudson Theatre near Times Square, Evangelista was again the center of attention—this time celebrating the inevitable financial difficulties that her image commands. She had just signed her contract with the Kenner Industries Ltd. billboard, which was expected as part of a new advertising campaign for Kenner, a New York-based fashion house. Kenner executives Zimmernan said that because Laquila was working with Kenner, and is a close friend of Evangelista's, the model agreed to work with his firm. "It's impossible to get her," said Zimmernan. "She has increased our sales drastically." Added Laquila: "It's been incredible. Dress men come into the stores looking at T-shirts—anything with Linda on it."

As the city's high fashion set drink champagne and congratulate Zimmernan on his amazing coup, Evangelista made an entrance into the Hudson Theatre that seemed to keep pace with royalty: she was escorted in by bodyguards, she moved in lockstep with about 30 photographers in tow (each time she stopped, the cameras craned upward in respect and squealed loudly around her), as if trying to follow the epitome of Evangelista's grand beauty. On three occasions, she was forced to retreat to the theatre's

upper balcony, where she regrouped before descending into the oncoming throng again.

Rejection: But Evangelista, dressed in a feathered minidress, sipping lemonade and hugging with a lady seated in the 50th row, seemed not to mind. She said that her enormous popularity has been a complete surprise. She found herself at modeling almost by accident and, since then, often met with rejection. She said that when she was 7 and growing up in a big Italian Roman Catholic family in a middle-class area of St. Catherine's, her mother, Maria, enrolled her in dance lessons and, a few years later, in a self-improvement course, which included modeling lessons. "I would do a little boot fashion show," and Evangelista: "I got paid \$20!" Reminded her mother: "Even when she was 13 years old, I knew she would be good at it. She was always dancing up. When we saw the potential there, her father and I looked her."

But would single out Evangelista again a few years later, when friends persuaded her to enter the Miss Teen Niagara contest. "I didn't expect to win and I didn't even place," said Evangelista. But as the audience that evening was a modeling scout from the nearby Buffalo, N.Y., area. He was just one of hundreds across North America who attend amateur talent and fashion shows in the hope of finding a beautiful young face.

Three years later, the 18-year-old Evangelista completed Grade 12 and started down the path taken by hundreds of aspiring Canadian models. She travelled to New York with her mother—and it was her parents' expense—who had photographed her last photo session by Elia. Like scores of other would-be models, she found New York's highly competitive fashion scene to be impossible to break into, and few photographers there were willing to work with her. Evangelista's elegant European looks also worked against her in New York, where the industry at the time was paying a premium for pretty all-American blondes with puppy lips.

Maria Evangelista said that she and her husband, Thomas, who works as a tool setter at General Motors of Canada Ltd. in the southern Ontario city, had given their daughter one year to make it in the fashion business or she would have to return to St. Catherine's and continue her education. Faced with rejection in New York and her parents' threat hanging over her, Evangelista left for Paris, where her close friends were already more or less a dream. Still, she says, her career was hardly easygoing. "I thought I was doing good," she recalled. "I started working doing make-up jobs for models."

But her luck started to turn in 1982 when an editor of the French edition of *Vogue* sent her to top fashion photographer Arthur Elgort. Elgort at British Vogue saw the pictures and was intrigued enough to use Evangelista. It was then that she started to build her reputation as a versatile, hardworking model—and when she developed the working philosophy that would help propel her to great fashion heights. "The idea is to be good over and over and over," she said. "Over the past five years,



the photographers I've been with are all at the top."

Evangelista is the first model of her generation—and perhaps the last, since British model Jean Shornstein revolutionized the fashion industry in the early 1980s—to have a dramatic impact on the industry. With her eyes hidden behind outrageously long eyelashes, and dressed in minidresses and leather boots, Shornstein quickly became synonymous of the 1980s "mad" look. And in 1986, a model named Leslie Hunkley, an allegedly tall teenager from London with vivid blue eyes, became known around the world in *Vogue*. She was everywhere: her hair and cropped their hair to match Twiggy's bobbed blond look.

In the following two decades, other models, including Cheryl Tiegs and Christie Brinkley, climbed to prominence and managed to stay in the public eye by developing fashion lines and cosmetics. Others, including Cyndi Lauper and Lauren Hutton, drifted into acting. Many of the current top young models are holding the public's short attention span by appearing in *Playboy* magazines.

So by looking themselves to other celebrities. Before model Stephen Seymour took up with Ad Rose, she dated actor Warren Beatty. And supermodel Cindy Crawford has been the constant companion of actor Richard Gere for some time.

Controversial: But it is more than beauty, hard work and a highly developed sense of style that has propelled Evangelista into the spotlight. Like Madonna, who regularly captures attention with her scandalous behavior, Evangelista has kept her image fresh, controversial and—by high-fashion standards—radical by simply cutting and dying her hair. She explained that three years ago, Peter Lindbergh, a friend and leading fashion photographer, convinced her to cut her shoulder-length brown hair, which she later dyed blond.

The action was instantaneous—and unexpected. Thousands of women around the world quickly followed suit, and the blonde prairie transformed Evangelista's hair became the way to top fashion magazine editor Françoise Barré, who helped design Evangelista's new look: "We cut her hair and dyed it and that's what made her famous. She was the new Twiggy. Everybody wanted that hair."

After board her landing beribbon through the fashion industry, Evangelista decided not to go back to her natural brown color, but



Making up Evangelista (above), Campbell (left) there may be benefits from an aging population

before doing so she wanted to be a redhead for a while. "I had blond hair for one month," she said. "I did everything I wanted as a blonde." With her hair red, stardust fashion houses and magazines rushed to sign her in new and even more lucrative contracts. In *Vogue's* 1989 special issue, Evangelista's penetrating blue-green eyes flashed not only from the cover, but from more than 38 editorial pages as well. "They must still because it was so unexpected," she said. "But in fashion, beauty gets lost and people get bored and then the designers bring them up. It's the same thing with hair."

Like Madonna, Evangelista has also developed a reputation for being temperamental. In fact, *Vogue* magazine last year featured an Evangelista the defense house of living her in their "bitch" category, which also included former Philippine first lady Imelda Marcos. But many of those close to her say that people are confusing her determined and occasionally contentious efforts to control her public image with stubbornness and stubbornness. Last London New York fashion photographer Geri Allen: "They all talk about Linda because they envy her success." Added Nam: "She is very tough but very professional, and she expects you to be 100 per cent good all the time."

Evangelista acknowledges that she has a reputation for being tough, but she adds that

LADIES' SKATING AT ITS BEST

■ THE STARS OF THE ICE PALACE

When bubbly Elizabeth Manley turned pro after her Olympic silver medal performance captured the hearts of Canadians, many people thought that the ladies' skating will had run dry in Canada. But it's a deep well, and now, exciting talent is continuously surfacing.

In the last three years, three very different skaters have held the national title, but the current Canadian champion, Josée Chouinard, may just be the one to lead Canada to Albertville with her infectious attitude and an arsenal of triple jumps.

The spunky skater from Lével, Quebec, defeated American Holly Cook, then ranked third in the world, at the 1990 Skate Canada and was one to claim the Canadian title a few months later. She then packed her

determination and strong technical abilities off to Munich, where she placed sixth in her first World Championships. Now, she has the pressure of being Canadian champion to contend with, but according to her agent, Kevin Albrecht, she's striving for consistency this season, and her goal is to hold onto her national title and make the Olympic team.

"Josée is an incredible athlete and she's aware of how her sport has evolved. You have to do triple jumps. She's got the triple lutz, toe loop and flip and is now working on a triple, triple combination," he says.

After the Worlds, the media attention became uncontrollable. And once the activity outside the rink starts to affect training, that's when a smart athlete turns to an agent. Albrecht, who also represents three-

time world champion Kurt Browning, says the chaotic media is still mostly in demand for appearances in Quebec, but "it certainly helped that she won her title our way."

The rapid changes at the top of Canadian ladies' skating, so different from previous years, are just a sign of things to come. Either this year, the



Josée Chouinard



Lisa Sargeant

Canadian Figure Skating Association, aided by monies from the Canadian Olympic Association's Endowment Fund and a bequest specified for junior development, established the Junior National Team Program. For its first season the team has approximately 50 skaters on its roster, who are expected to markedly increase the sport's competitive base in the future.

During their two-year team stint, the skaters attend annual training camps, are eligible for international assignments, and receive team uniforms and medical/scientific and financial support.

"It's the first time we have been able to fund junior development to this extent," says David Dore, CFAA Director General. "We hope that it will ensure a continued flow of talented skaters to the senior programs."

But for the moment, at least in the ladies' singles, there are enough seniors battling it out for the two spots on the Olympic Team. Thanks to Chouinard's top 10 placing in Munich, Canada is eligible to send two skaters.

Chouinard's Lisa Sargeant had similar results to Chouinard. She took the Canadian title in 1990 and placed sixth at her first Worlds, but then met with some stiff opposition last year. A runner-up at the nationals, she then slipped to 10th in Munich. But the cool-headed skater, whose elegance and grace are amplified by her slender frame, must not be underestimated. She is buoyed constantly by her inspiring partners, world champions Browning and American Kristi Yamaguchi, not to mention coach Michael Jarock.

Teresa Bengt, who trains at the Kerry Leitch school in Kitchener, Ontario and Toronto's Karna Preston, are also contenders for the two Olympic spots. While all eyes were on

Manley in 1988, Bengt claimed the junior national title, which vaulted her steady climb up the Canadian ladder. She went from ninth in 1990 to third last year, and has desires on higher ground for this year. Preston, a national champion in 1989, is technically a very strong skater.

While the names of Canada's two senior Olympic team members may be unknown, their competition is not. Americans Yamaguchi, Tonya Harding and Nancy Kerrigan landed a triple sweep in Munich, and Jill



Lisa Sargeant

Trenary, who was injured last year, is on the comeback trail. Also not to be ruled out is former World Champion Midori Ito of Japan. While her athletic ability and stupendous jumps are revered worldwide, she will most likely go into the history books for her two horrifying spills in Munich: one over the boards into a TV crew, and one collision with another skater during a warm-up. All that and she went on to claim fourth.

Stay tuned to the Royal Bank Canadian Figure Skating Championships (January 15-19) to see who will represent Canada. And then cheer them on as they take on the world.

Let their feet bring you to yours!

Thrill to the drama of Canada's top figure skaters competing for a place on the Canadian Olympic Team. Don't miss the beauty and excitement of the Royal Bank Canadian Figure Skating Championships on C.T.V.

January 17, 18, and 19.



ROYAL BANK

AIDS in the comics

Debate rages over a new safe-sex guide

During the past several years, the growing scandal of infections about the AIDS virus and how to avoid it has become widespread among homosexuals, one of the highest-risk groups. Still, experts have expressed concern that other potential risk groups are not getting the message about how to best protect themselves against the fatal disease. But a new, forthright attempt to reach one group has stirred controversy in Montreal. It is a comic book designed by a team at the Montreal General Hospital that is aimed at teaching safe sexual practices to street youth. The 28-page, sexually explicit publication, financed by a \$41,000 federal grant, is peppered with swearwords and French street jargon known as *gaulois*.

"Some people may not be as clear of our approach," said Deborah Hanley, a spokeswoman for the hospital's department of community health. "But we have recognized that it's not easy to send a public-health message to this target group. So we didn't assume our message is no longer being delivered, however, as the hospital last week suspended distribution in response to a growing public outcry. For her part, Hanley says that the point of the exercise was to get a message to teenagers both as a language they would understand and with cultural references they would respond to. Like other health-care specialists, Hanley says that inner-city youth, including runaways, high-school dropouts, prostitutes and the urban poor, are extremely vulnerable to contracting Aids, which causes AIDS.

Added Hanley: "This high-risk group is not found in the conventional channels of information, through the educational system or even television." She added: "They do not read very well, and they are certainly not going to walk into a health clinic and pick up an instructional writing pamphlet."

Proprietors of the publication, titled *Tite à gosse* (Dad to Tell, French slang for "penis"), say that the comic book is purposely crass to grab the attention of rebellious adolescents, the critics say that it is pornographic. "The language is vulgar and the tone and style of this publication is disgusting," said Jean Dubreuil, a columnist with the daily tabloid, *Le Journal de*

Montréal. "I am not criticizing the concept of having such a comic book, but the style and language used is an insult to Quebec youth." And Quebec Minister of Health and Social Services Marc-Yves Gauthier set himself apart from the project, saying that hospital employees did not consult his ministry. As well, he wrote a letter of condemnation to the editors against the fatal disease. But a



Adrien (left), Hanley: the booklet does not misuse words

publication's authors. "There are letters to write in a publication like this," said Adrien's assistant, Marie Claire Ouellet. "A minimum of decorum could have been shown."

The *à gosse* is a satirical story about two teenagers named Bob and Nathalie. In a washroom at a rock concert, Nathalie and her friends discuss the pros and cons of using condoms and spermicide jelly, which decrease the risk of contracting the AIDS virus. Meanwhile, Bob and his friends play video games in

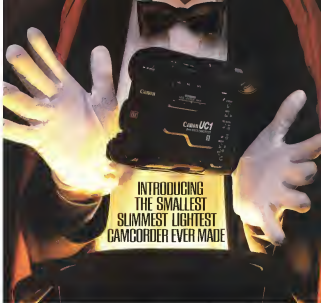
an arcade and talk about their sexual encounters. On the last two pages of the comic, the couple's sex-life culminates in full-color as both teenagers pull condoms out of their pockets and conclude: "That way we can make love to the gods."

To assure that the comic book was appropriate for its audience, the hospital's department of community health conducted four small focus groups of disaffected young people between the ages of 12 and 17. Later, a professional assessor and scriptwriters questioned other teenagers about language, script, action sequences, illustrations and readability. Said Dr. Alex Adrien, co-ordinator of the hospital's centre for AIDS research: "It has been well documented that this type of project works well elsewhere. It has been done in Australia and in Europe, but we couldn't simply take their product. We had to develop our own that responded to the culture of Quebec's street kids."

Others emphasize an urgent need to advise young Montrealers about the dangers of HIV infection. Dr. Catherine Hanley, an epidemiologist who is actively involved in AIDS research, says that two-thirds of all AIDS cases among Canadian women occur in the province of Quebec. "Where about 30 per cent of intravenous drug users in British Columbia have the HIV virus, 50 to 15 per cent of drug users in Quebec are infected," Hanley said. "These street kids do a lot of risky things with alcohol, drugs and sex. And that's why we have the responsibility to send them the message that would allow them to practice safe sexual behavior."

Despite last week's suspension, more than half of the 15,000 copies of *Tite à gosse* have been in circulation since early October. Hanley emphasizes that the books were not simply being dropped off in corner stores, but were to be picked up. Rather, social workers from as many as 50 agencies and community organizations working in the downtown area were handing them out directly to teenagers. "The comic book is a tool being used by street workers who go into the streets, parks and back bars," said Hanley. Along with the comic books, the department of community health sent questionnaires to community and social workers in an effort to determine the publication's effectiveness. Meanwhile, the debate over whether the comic should have been created continues to rage.

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Canon UC1
You see one. You want one.



Baseball's annual guessing game

BY TRENT FRAYNE

Early in the baseball life of Jack Kent Cooke, the most ardent fan body transfused into the lineup of his major-league franchise, the Toronto Maple Leafs of the International League, Cooke, 79, who now owns and operates the immensely successful Washington Redskins of the National Football League, was, in the early 1950s, an engaging tycoon who owned a Toronto radio station and a couple of magazines and was on his way to becoming even richer than a 1990s outfielder.

Deciding to turn his septet ball club into, well, an eye eye, Cooke acquired these past-time major-league shuggers over the next three seasons: outfielder Merv Retten, who had squatted a home run for the Braves in the 1946 World Series, Cliff Moyer, who had made it to two World Series with the New York Yankees, and Les Fleming, a slightly past his prime but who had strided 26 homers in four years with Cleveland. "There," pronounced Cooke each time he loaded one of these fellows and set back expectantly to watch him overcome that way to the grandstand lot.

Alas, it doesn't work that way in baseball. What a guy did last season is not always a clue to what he'll do this season. Each of Cooke's seasoned acquisitions failed to answer the Maple Leafs from their accustomed torpor.

Not much has changed since, a fact that Pat Gillick is aware of this week in Miami Beach, where baseball's annual winter assemblage begins on Friday and the game's call-forbids molar trades and puns for free-agent players. Gillick is executive vice-president of the Toronto Blue Jays, the team's architect since its inception in 1977. His maneuvering has made the Blue Jays the youngest team in the American League since 1966. In those seven seasons, they have won 634 games and lost 449, shouling the Oakland A's, who have won 624 and lost 533, and the Boston Red Sox 602-532.

But now, as with Jack Cooke 40 years ago, Gillick wants to make his team better by adding a body or two. The Blue Jays have developed a

Pat Gillick is looking for a new body or two. But what a guy did last season is not always a clue to what he will do this season.

reputation for willing under pressure: They have won their division three times, but have yet to get inside a World Series ball park in their work clothes. And there have been some embarrassing failures. A few weeks ago, they split two playoff games in Minneapolis against the Minnesota Twins and then were squashed three consecutive times at home, an agonizing double for fans who purchased just over four million tickets last season.

Even more depressing, perhaps, was a 1987 collapse in which the Blue Jays went into the final week 20 games ahead of Detroit and then blew seven straight games, allowing the Tigers to sneak past them into the playoffs.

So how does Gillick alter the script? He figures the team's most pressing needs are a starting pitcher and a designated hitter. But if he turns his attention to Cooke's experience or the more recent successes of the 1993 World Series opponents, he could come up empty.

A year ago, Minnesota and Atlanta were among the worst teams in baseball. To rectify their plight, the Braves aggressively pursued Terry Pendleton, a one-year member of the St. Louis Cardinals who, in 1990, batted a dismal .236 with no home runs. Al Perdomo did in 1991 was lead the National League in

batting, hit 35 home runs, won the league's most valuable player award and led the Braves into the World Series against the Twins.

The Twins? Well, they were the worst team in the AL West in 1990, and accordingly, they collected Jack Morris, then 32 years old and the survivor of 14 seasons in the Detroit lineback, Tiger Stadium. In 1990, he lost just one game while losing 14, and in 1991 he lost 19 games and 18 losses. On top of which Jack wasted \$4 million for his summer of toil.

The Twins, of course, came up with the money, and Morris, pitching in a covered playground called the Metrodome and substituting the Rosendens, won 18 games. He led the Blue Jays twice in the five-game playoff and then won the hero of the World Series, pitching 10 scoreless innings to win the clincher 4-0.

Who can imagine two less likely candidates for a winning season than Morris and Pendleton? Accordingly, who can pressure to know how to fill the holes that produce a winner? Pat Gillick, a proven builder, goes by the overall record.

"When a player with consistently good numbers has a bad year, you look for a reason," Pat says. "Have his skills diminished? Was there an injury factor? Was there a personality conflict?"

A year ago, Gillick filled a yawning outfield gap by trading for Devon White, a swift center fielder for the California Angels whose average had declined sharply in 1990 to a bloodless .217. "One year says that he's not there and there didn't appear to be an injury factor," Gillick recalls. "We concluded that reports of ineptness between him and the manager, Doug Rader, were accurate, so we made the trade."

White responded with an exceptional year. As the leadoff hitter, he had a .482 average and hit 17 home runs. He stole 33 bases and made only one error all season, leading the pack of American League outfielders decisively.

Always, before Gillick makes a deal he consults with the manager, Cito Gaston, and first of the Blue Jays' trio of scouts. This winter, adding a starting pitcher and a designated hitter, he mentions three players—the incumbent Tom Candiotti, says a free agent who pitched for the Blue Jays last season, and veteran shuggers Dave Winfield and Bob Murray, both free agents.

He is asked: Why Candiotti, whose record was modest 13 wins and 13 losses last season and his salary \$3.2 million? "He's consistent," Gillick replies. "The guys you mention, a good one or seven every now and then, provided most of the other pitchers." But the guys who don't give consistency may tell you.

Gillick likes Dave Winfield as a tie-in to one of a \$4.3-million contract and the fact that Dave is 40. He is asked why: "He still has his skills," Gillick says.

As for Eddie Murray, a switch-hitting slugger who turns 36 in February, Gillick showed no interest. He was asked why. "He think his skills have deteriorated." A few days later, the New York Mets lost down \$8.5 million to sign Murray to a two-year contract.

And so it goes, a guessing game based on past performances that, as Jack Kent Cooke discovered 40 years ago, often turn out to be mostly meaningless.

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Cullen (left), Olsen's comedy, young love give way in a triple-breasted suit story

FILMS

Home for Christmas

Family fables dominate the holiday season

Director Steven Spielberg has said that concocting is a "childlike" occupation which he "never grew out of." And it is fitting that the movie listed as the holiday season's most likely hit is *Home*, Spielberg's outrageous revision of the Peter Pan legend, starring Robin Williams and Dustin Hoffman. A \$70-million epic of a comic scheduled to sell into North American theaters on Dec. 11, *Home* has everything that Hollywood currently holds dear: precocious children, regressive adults and unshakable nostalgia for old-fashioned family values. It is the flagship in a fleet of Christmas movies about children who overcome divorce (*All I Want for Christmas*), homelessness (*My Girl*), homelessness (*Carly*) and autism (*Liberty and the Bear*). Now, taking for the winter family is everywhere, even lurking beneath the black-bustled veneer of *The Addams Family*; the movie inspired by the 1960s TV series about the gloomiest door and *The New Yorker* cartoons that preceded it. In the cold, hard, commercially conscious Hollywood, last turned the family heart to a new Netherland, an oasis of lost innocence in a world ruled by rejection and uncertainty.



Nelson (left), Birch: scheming to reunite parents

where America went wrong, where the social fabric unravelled and dreams came undone.

For *Beethoven*, a faithful childlike story starring Rte Miller and James Cagney as performers entertaining the troops, serves as an

affirming story for lost innocence. In *JK*, director Oliver Stone distills the Stalin and tag-pops that the nationization of President John F. Kennedy was a part of a conspiracy to exclude the U.S. presence in Vietnam. *Bigly*, starring Warren Beatty, examines how organized crime tried to corrupt Hollywood in the 1940s. And in the supremely sentimental *The Prince of Tides*, a Manhattan psychiatrist (Barbra Streisand) leads a sheltered family by taking a tough swimmer (Nick Nolte) through a blistering recollection of childhood trauma. *JK*, *Bigly* and *The Prince of Tides* are all scheduled to open late this month.

Meanwhile, the major studios have already released half a dozen movies designed as holiday entertainment for the whole family. Hollywood now seems infatuated with the theme of family harmony. After the successful last year's *Home Alone*—the third top-grossing movie of all time—studio executives are trusting child actors as box-office gold. Best Tom Hanks, narrative vice-president in charge of marketing for 20th Century-Fox. "What *Home Alone* has done is show that there is a broad audience out there, and you don't have to be afraid of using young people—kids are not taboo."

Reeling from the efforts of the industry, this year's North American movie revenues are down an estimated 10 per cent so far from last year. And the big studios are making a clear effort to lure baby-boom parents into the theaters with their children. Polster Allen Group, president of Toronto's Decima Research, notes that current films reflect a new trend: recognizing "that of looking for the kids, 10-year-olds,

stray stuff," he said, "you're looking to find something a little more wholesome." Barry Lyndon, president of the Motion Picture Group and Home Video Worldwide Distribution of Paramount Pictures, said *Home Alone* that family movies have become "an important mix in the studio's product" and that screen themes "reflect the sophisticated nature of children in today's world."

Hollywood's precious child stars are even getting their own pubescent love stories, too. *Remember* that serve as models for disaffected adults. In *My Girl*, the lattermost role of a widowed father director and his daughter, 13-year-old *Home Alone* star Macaulay Culkin gets his first screen love. And something hap-

pens in many years, if not decades."

Increasingly, children are being cast in lead roles, not just in movies but in television. In the current hit *Little Man Tate*, John Foster made his directing debut with the story of a seven-year-old child prodigy. And in the recent *Passion*, the story of a couple estranged by their son's death, two children exploring puppy love stand out on each screen (one as Don Johnson and Melissa Griffith, Jane Fonda of the *Cost of Living*), the Los Angeles-based agency that cast *Home Alone*. *Meat and Candy* says that "there is a real trend towards family movies," and screen talent is eager to find their young stars. "You need real-life actors," she adds, "not just cute kids who sing."

Birch begs a department-store Santa (Linda Newman) to get her parents back together for Christmas. *Home*'s holiday is played by an unworldly yet lily-white Ronald, tries to make her with some true by concocting an elaborate scheme to ensure that their estranged parents are stranded together on Christmas Eve.

In a sort of juvenile entangled reminiscent of *Home Alone*, the child prodigy's mission is to drive their mother (Janet Jones) back from her house. They make fraudulent phone calls. And they look like villainous master (Kevin Kline) as an on-screen target. An obligatory romance between the brother and a teenage girl occurs the general predictable conclusion.

Directed by Robert Lieberman, who has the dubious distinction of having made more than 800 TV commercials, *All I Want for Christmas* is whimsical, sugary and endearing. The idea of teaching children that they can hold their divorced parents back together with a little magic and manipulation seems reprehensible. Fortunately, the movie is not even nearly enough to fool the kids.

Carly Star is slightly more convincing, and funnier. But the movie, written and directed by *Home Alone* creator John Hughes, is so much enlightened. It is a decidedly post-divorceable fable, about a woman who turns her back on a bad-truck career to mother a homeless man and an orphan girl. Nine-year-old Carly Sue (Alicia Porter) and her guardian, Bill (James Belushi), live on the streets. They use petty crimes to survive—such as parking to be hit by a car, then wheeling a fire duster from the driver. After arriving in Chicago, Bill and Sue target a new driver by a terrific female lawyer named Carey, portrayed by Kelly Long and a dramatic departure from her role as a judge's wife in 1989's *Dynasty* Crying.

Thinking that she has named a street person, Carey nervously mistakes Bill and Sue guests in her penthouse condo. The tough little scound, who writes away the day playing poker with the Hispanic maid, is a landlord. But her impudent charm draws the lawyer's eye. Carey's maternal instincts dispel her cynicism. And, talking for the proudly arrogant Bill, she reports her own history, in a flash of transparent female, the problems of the baroness, the motherless and the children are solved.

There seems to be a rare in movies about precocious teenagers—here Carly Sue's sagaciousness to the screen-acting debut played by Thomas Haden Church. On-screen the trend is *My Girl*, starring 10-year-old newcomer Anna Olsen. She plays Vada, another audience child, also lives with her father, a mild-mannered, hardy (Barry Corbin). Vada is a hyperactive child with imaginary animals inspired by the fact that she keeps her father in business. She also feels



The Addams clan: nostalgia for the family, even in a movie about the ghosts next door

pen to Culkin's character that almost never happens to children in family movies. He dies. Culkin in the ongoing picture of child stars. He is expected to earn \$5 million to headline the late-winter release in *Home Alone*. He also served to put his bedtime recently to host TV's *Saturday Night Live*—evidence that his appeal extends beyond his generation. Said Sherick: "He has captured a big youth audience along with an adult audience—a child star hasn't

Children in movies now have to look cute and grapple with the meaning of love, death, divorce and God. But the attempt to reconcile screen actors with light entertainment can produce some highly surprising results. The theme of looking the best in home becomes alarmingly larval in *All I Want for Christmas*, a tale of two mismatching children who conspire to reunite their divorced parents. A seven-year-old girl named Holly (Thom

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BOOKS

Hunting for sex

A 40-year-old wastrel pursues young love

NOW BOYS SEE GIRLS

By David Gilmore
(Random House, 142 pages, \$22.50)

The hero and narrator of *Now Boys See Girls*, David Gilmore's comic novel of sexual obsession, is Dix, an under-achieving 40-year-old nerd who crafts speeches for politicians he does not like. Dix has a drinking problem and, despite the apparent contradiction, a libido that seems to be in permanent overdrive. He narrowly escapes being a sexual harasser—he then won-

dering one memorable Toronto summer, Dix's sexual appetite is finally sated when he falls in love with 19-year-old Holly, an supposedly attractive woman who is neither impressed by his usual wit, nor his great dowsy, inter-schewed by his body. The novel is about Dix's naive pursuit of Holly, their coming together and the aftermath in which he tries to deal with the pain of having been dumped. Through it all, Dix suggests a substantial amount of verve and sexual satisfaction and manhood in a multitude of interesting situations, including a downtown strip joint and a late-night park, and while he is waiting at his work table, or, as he puts it, "right there, in front of the rated page." Few Canadian novels have been so longingly fixated on the male sexual organ.

In *Now Boys See Girls*, Gilmore, who is also a film critic for *The Journal* and a TV host, has created a fictional voice that is looser and funnier than that of his first novel, *Back on Tuesday*, which also featured a hard-drinking writer. There are many memorable lines in *Now Boys See Girls*, most of them X-rated. But, like a drink at a party, Gilmore does not know when to stop. The brilliant metaphors like life stings acids—the head, as the narrator says, that lead to "sudden disappointment" in a woman's eyes. When he sees Holly on the street with two cars, one or both of whom might be her new lovers, Dix says: "It was simply excitement, mind-boggling, the enormity of it, a kind of wondrous ball right in the nuts. Now this was overkill." And Gilmore lets his grossly allusive treatment of women slip to sometimes nasty ways, describing one female as "a top-bashed chick, dumb as a bathtub."

There is, as well, a lot of gratuitous bad-boy behavior: taking a gun and shooting holes in a cousin's Mercedes, fights and other drug-induced antics that feel forced. But it is refreshing to read for once about a man, not a woman, who is held hostage by an obsessive love. "This waiting for her to call," Dix says wistfully, "it was me down. It was like a full-on war." It is that vulnerability, along with Gilmore's strong, earnest voice, that overrules the painful weaknesses in *Now Boys See Girls*, and makes it an admirable read.

Gilmore is a hero with a 666 as creative

as too much, even his co-writer, and appears to have not the slightest interest in writing power over them. Dix is more like the smart guy who has all the witty lines he describes his own Dix as looking like "someone had turned up the heat at Madison Tinseltown," but sternly aware of all the girls going by. Still, even though he is not Warren Beatty, Dix does all right with women, partly because he theorizes, "faded writers made a kind of plagiarized romance. For some young girls who haven't seen it before, it's a perfect model."

JUDITH TIMSON

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Dolores (Gilli, Dale) a villainously fun celebration of the criminal in everyone

TELEVISION

A grifter gets even

Revenge and riches drive a sexy swindler

GRAND LARCENY
(CBC, Dec. 8, 9 pm)

It has been six years since the small-screen incarnation of Bogey (Bogey)—also known as Patricia de Regia, Madame de Yens, Patricia Steele, Florent G. Boylston and Mrs. Claudine—was found guilty of several counts of larceny and fraud and hauled off to her crinkles and into a penitentiary uniform. The real-life item-of-the-century can witness and former fans get from Woodstock, Ont., was the hero of the highly popular 1985 CBC series *Love and Larceny*. *Grand Larceny* with a second chapter to Bogey's colorful saga. With an exciting cast headed by Jennifer Dale that includes Kenneth Welsh, Susan McKenna and Robert Joy, the two-hour special shows the way swindler will deliver by a fervent determination to get rich quick—and now equally determined to get revenge.

Love and Larceny ended with police chasing Bogey from a passenger liner about to depart for France. Among ruins to society covers, the grifter left not over \$500,000 from a group of wealthy investors when she had talked into believing that she was the illegitimate daughter of American millionaire Andrew Carnegie. As *Grand Larceny* opens, Bogey is arrested in 30 years as prison. Desperate, she develops the location of her forgotten savings to her lawyer, J. Clayton Kreier played with uncanny charm by Victor

Gardner, who promises to help court officials into granting her an appeal that it soon becomes clear that Bogey herself has been deceived by the suddenly Kreier.

Facing her own death, Bogey manages to escape from prison. On the outside, she takes on the character of Madame Marie de Lysle of Cleveland, and soon crosses paths with her former suitor, Henry Beckwith (Joy). Long snarled with the woman, Beckwith has just finished his own prison sentence—for embezzling money that he had been hoped to use in his courting of Bogey. They immediately turn to partnering with a copy-clipping former loan man named Virgil Klobitz (a delightfully misable Webb). Together, they have Kreier's mistress, a sultry show girl named Dolores (Catherine Doolan), into a confidence operation designed to get back Bogey's money.

Grand Larceny is the kind of drama in which both the good guys and the bad break the law, but in which the former are simply more likable. Indeed, when Dolores announces to Bogey that she intends to go along with the plan to defraud Kreier, even after finding out that Bogey has been trying to deceive her, she says "I guess we all like you, sort of, after a fashion... even though we should all know better." A celebration of the criminal as everyone, *Grand Larceny* is a villainously fun addition to the TV Christmas season.

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BOOKS

Dissecting a deal

Three texts evaluate the Free Trade Agreement

The day was among the most momentous in Canada's recent history, and time was running out. At 3 p.m. on Saturday, Oct. 3, 1987—four hours before the midnight deadline for agreement to a U.S.-Canada free trade pact—senior Canadian negotiators in Washington planned a call to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Ottawa. Their message: a deadlock between the two sides appeared to be beyond resolution. Mulroney and his advisers then decided to inform Treasury Secretary James Baker, head of the American team on that fateful weekend, that a concerned Mulroney was about to resign. President Ronald Reagan at his Camp David retreat to make him aware of the situation. Baker, after checking with the President's staff, said that Mulroney should delay his call until 10 p.m.—by then, the news that Reagan was watching would have concluded. Such first-class deals involve both drama and authority. G. Patrick Downes and Brian W. Toft's *Point of No Return: The Free Trade Treaty Negotiations*, 240 pages, \$29.95, one of several books on the FTA to appear this fall.

Kathl & Ross portrays the entire free trade debate in a context between "two sets of passions" that centered on competing visions of Canada and involved both hope of both sides of change. "The deal that promised Canadians for nearly three years expanded high dreams on both sides. That positive new white-hot in two other books by nationalists—

The Betrayal of Canada, by Mel Harris (Oxford, 246 pages, \$24.95), and *Tale Back the Nation*, by Myrtle Bellow and Bruce Campbell (Oxford, 229 pages, \$24.95). Although the two books cast a wider net, they focus in the development of both. And to these authors, the pact is the epitome of everything that is wrong with a Canada managed by the Mulroney Tories. They conclude that the deal must be scrapped by a new government. Writes Harris: "There will be no Canada left if the FTA remains in place just longer."

The Harris and Bellow books address issues at the top of Canadians' list of concerns: What is wrong with the economy? And who is to blame? For his part, Harris, 55, does not mince words. His book—a magnificent volume bolstered by 34 charts demonstrating Canada's economic decline since the implementation of the FTA—argues that a Tory-led government and its beleaguered, big business, pandered the nation "into an immense and chaotic depravity from which no stimulus and radical departure from the status quo could have affected during every era of public and economic life," writes Harris, founder in 1983 of the Council of Canadians, which campaigned against free trade. States the author: "We have allowed our political leadership and intelligibility, greedily and selfishly corporate leaders to drag the labour and accomplishments of generations."

Like the Harris book, *Tale Back the Nation* is a call to arms, one that suggests that Canada

is "sleepwalking to extinction." Among other things, the book argues that such widely vaunted instruments of Tory policy as free trade, competitiveness and decentralization "are merely flags of convenience used to mask the real goal—the accumulation of power and wealth" by the government's corporate friends. And like Harris, Bellow, the current national head of the Council of Canadians, and Campbell, a research fellow at the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, conclude that Canadians must now prepare for the next election. "We are just two years away from the most critical general election in Canadian history: the nation-state of Canada will be the issue."

Indeed, both books argue that it is individual Canadians who must make necessary changes—through what the authors call "strategic voting" in the next federal election: support ought to go to the strongest of the non-Liberal candidates in any region if that person declares that they are sincere about reversing the Tory agenda.

Kathl & Ross, on the other hand, is neither apocalyptic diagnosis nor classroom prescription for change. In their actual blend of anecdotal analysis and by-the-line narrative, Downes and Toft's, both professors at Ottawa's Carleton University, tell the story of the FTA from 1981, when the United States was talking against protectionist Canadian policies. And with such vividly portrayed personal characters as chief Canadian negotiator Jean Bessant and Mulroney's chief of staff and son-in-law Derek Breen, it is a fascinating story about interaction among powerful individuals, institutions and events.

The negotiations themselves, writes the authors, constituted "a thousand-carrot" of conflict and compromise. As the contest was the contest between principal protagonists Kissinger and his U.S. counterpart Peter Murphy. In one side ring was the spectacle of the federal government plying with the provinces. In the other ring, the government engaged in a two-step with Canadian business leaders. Indeed, the book is especially useful in outlining how Ottawa jockeyed over its differences with business to present a united front.

Downes and Toft also conclude that Canada was mismanaged by the United States in negotiations. They write that FTA negotiators were not in step with Canadians in they could have been about the FTA pact. Still, they give the pact their approval—at least in principle. The agreement, say the authors, will benefit Canada, but they point out that it will not work as a country debilitated by poverty and distrust.

Whether the free trade pact affects Canada as betrayal or deliverance, the authors of the three books agree on one thing: free trade marked a radical shift in Canada's political and economic direction. The nature of that shift will be the subject of further debate in the critical months and years ahead.

GLENN ALLEN

Prelude to a slaughter

The Great War's roots were decades deep

INRAIDING

By Robert K. Massie
(Random House, 1,097 pages, \$46.95)

It has always seemed curious that the assassination of a single man—Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria—set in train the events that led to the First World War. Like the flicking of a switch, his murder on June 28, 1914, set off a series of events, generally agreed upon by scholars, that came to be known as Descent into Darkness.

mother, Queen Victoria, but with her death in 1901, the young German monarch became steadily more anti-British. According to Massie, he felt patronized by his first, pleasure-loving mother, and he was aware of the strength of the British Royal Navy. These factors led to his determination to build up the German navy. And Germany's need of resources, in turn, provoked the British to build the supermarine fleet that came to be known as Dreadnoughts.

They were truly awe-inspiring, with look-

ing at the assassination of a single man—Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria—set in train the events that led to the First World War. Like the flicking of a switch, his murder on June 28, 1914, set off a series of events, generally agreed upon by scholars, that came to be known as Descent into Darkness.

Throughout the second half of the 19th century, rivalry between Germany and England seemed inevitable, so great because of the close relationship between these two royal families. In 1858, Queen Victoria's daughter-in-law, married the future emperor of Germany, Frederick, a man of liberal political views who prized good relations with England. But Frederick married for only a few years, and his successor, Wilhelm, took the advice of an English-courtesy speaker who had pronounced his former king, had he believed in his German doctors and had he removed, he might have ruled for many years. And it is tempting to speculate that under his grandfather's policies, there might never have been a First World War.

Descent into Darkness with such moments, when it seems that with a different personality or a different emperor, a different course. Perhaps if he had not been born with a willful man, Frederick's son, Wilhelm, might not have had an inferiority complex—for which he compensated by becoming an expert rider. Wilhelm was devoted to his grand-

father and was capable of outlasting ships three miles away. The Germans were now building their own version of the killing machine, and the two countries carried a ball-swing arms race. British leaders felt that they needed to maintain a huge superiority in battleships, since it was an island state that had to guard not only its own shores, but also the links to its colonies. Germany had to build a large navy, since it had few colonies, while its massive, well-trained army provided some of the most powerful defense. But as the new national game of Europe, it was in an expansionist mood, and its Prussian leadership longed for a

chance to dominate Germany's neighbors.

Massie astutely suggests responsibility for the First World War to its participants, but leaves no doubt that Germany bore the heaviest blame. In the summer of 1914, Germany grabbed its ally, Austria, to attack Serbia—which the Austrians blamed for the assassination of their archduke. The Germans knew that such a war would soon draw in Serbia's ally Russia. That would allow Germany to attack Russia—which it had been itching to do. And since France was Russia's ally, it would allow Germany to attack France as well.

Britain was drawn into that same vortex on France's side because it feared isolation by a German-dominated Europe. Of all Massie's superb biographical sketches, none is more moving than that of Sir Edward Grey, the great British foreign secretary who struggled until the last moment to keep his country out of the war. A human and cultured man, he preferred reading Wordsworth to navigating the political intrigues of London. For over a decade, he had labored at the Foreign Office to help defuse the various causes that troubled Europe. And in August, 1914, his skills were not enough. "The war was going to start all over Europe," he said, on the eve of the war. "We shall not see them all again in our lifetime."

Descent into Darkness history at its best because it shows the human personality in the right place in events. The First World War was not simply the result of imperialist historical forces, but also of the failure of individual leaders who could not grasp that their strategies were leading to an abyss.

JOHN BISHOP

Maclean's

BEST SELLER LIST

FICITION

- 1 *Murder & Walking Spirits*, Dorian (2)
- 2 *Wilderness Time*, Alford (2)
- 3 *No Shimmer Here*, Galt (2)
- 4 *The Gates of Burgundy*, Doherty (9)
- 5 *Neuville*, King (16)
- 6 *War & Radio*, Rossman, Keller
- 7 *Sea Slaves*, Kesteven (3)
- 8 *Life*, Pring (12)
- 9 *Goodnight, America*
- 10 *Scarlet*, Rhyne (3)

NONFICITION

- 1 *The Betrayal of Canada*, Harris (1)
- 2 *Abandonment*, Rossman (1)
- 3 *The Next War Step*, Ward (2)
- 4 *Mulroney*, Sembrich (3)
- 5 *Mr. Mevius of My City*, Hopkins (9)
- 6 *Mr. Smith, Where?*
- 7 *Tale Back the Nation*, Bellow and Campbell
- 8 *Copied*, Sembrich, Pitt and Rossman
- 9 *Twelve Hours*, Humphrey (4)
- 10 *Protestants*, Rhyne

(1) Fiction list week

Compiled by Brian Bellman



Fuzzification is Ottawa's byword

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

Zeus, Dr. Rick, it certainly is prophetic to encounter you on your jambalayas on the perimeter of the precinct.

Elected, precisely, the photomontage periphery of your profound ponderance on the political predicament.

Well, yes, I can't understand what is going on in Ottawa at this time.

You are welcome to join the club.

I mean, I got the impression that Joe Clark is the prime minister of the moment and the other guy has seemed to disappear.

It seems only last Mr. Mulroney, you'll recall, stole the leadership of the Progressive Conservatives from Mr. Clark. It is only just that he has now given it back.

But, that's the joke—only does Mulroney spend so much time overseas?

If you had his popularity rating, you'd wish you could be on Blair, Zimbarbo and Piers and the United Nations are not far enough away.

So where does this leave the country, Canada?

It leaves it in the brilliant consciousness of the government being run by Joe Clark, who lost his leadership to Mulroney, the alternative being Jean Chretien, who lost his first leadership claim to John Turner, who had lost originally to Pierre Trudeau.

It would seem so might be lacking in leadership material.

If Eric Lofgren ran, he'd be elected prime minister tomorrow.

Speaking of Chretien, I see he's quickly taking English lessons. At his age, what are his chances of learning to speak English in a fashion that would resemble American?

About as much chance as I have of becoming a tight end for the Toronto Argonauts.

Well, yes, that is discouraging. Why did Claude Champagne give that jargon-heavy reply?

Senator Champagne, one of the most serious and intelligent men in the country, suddenly developed a serious case of the diplomatic flu. He found himself mired in an awkward act that couldn't organize a three-course milk route.



So that was the final of his ex-chief, David Duggan?

Of course not. It was the last of the chap who drove, drove—piled her in the first place.

Who might that be?

The fellow who has temporarily loaned the prime ministership to Joe Clark. It's Mulroney, having finished a seasonally suspended Quebec statement for cost spot, thought it would be a grim idea to match him with "a westerer" who also happened to be "a woman." If she had one leg and was as witless it would have been better. That's the way "clever" politicians think.

What went wrong?

Dobbin is a rookie MP. Rookie MPs tend to be aggressively partisan, since they haven't had the comets knocked off their napebones. There is no way she should have been given such a responsibility.

So?

So, the Dobbin-Champagne disaster has done one remarkable thing.

What, pray tell, might that be?

It has made Keith Spicer, leader of the merry band known as the Dead Poets' Society, look like an eloquent oral genius, capable possibly of running DM or maybe the Don Quixote recovery program.

You are really very helpful. But one thing bothers me. One thing sort of keeps nagging away at me.

What, pray tell, might that be?

Well, I still have the sense that Joe Clark, the new prime minister, is essentially—as Captain Canada—in charge of this whole process, understanding of course that Mr. Mulroney has expert business in Zimbarbo and connecting the weather, sports and traffic reports on the CIBC radio station in world-class Toronto.

That is true. But you must understand one thing: Captain Canada had all those members going for him, people being down on.

The Jew and all that, perhaps saying that perhaps peace would be served after all, that Joe Clark would be recognized for his true worth—while the other guy found a morning job with the weather and reports.

All that is true. Even editorial writers—the guy who gave down from the hills after the battle and about the wounded—condemned in their modesty that perhaps the true Clark was coming forth. What's your point?

My point is that Clark, after talking steadily about a national referendum to consider Quebec's threatened vote on separation, suddenly panicked and reversed himself when his Quebec caucus colleagues reminded him that referendum was in the province—a reminder of William Lyon Mackenzie King's famous referendum on conscription.

So?

So, it brought to the heads of many people who have memories, and read history, and know politics, that perhaps the Joe Clark of 1995 in fact is the Joe Clark of circa 1979 and beyond, that his judgment isn't changed all that much.

So what you're saying is that the temporary prime minister is temporarily flustered and the guy who has the actual title is remembering sports results on a commercial radio station or 7-45 on the morning in a desperate attempt to grasp the intellectual alternative of the nation.

You got it.

Zeus, Dr. Rick. You're really, this time, flustered the modification.

No problem. Have faith. Status approaches.



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